

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Joe Patterson's Convention Is To
Declare for Monometallism.

NO WORKING MEN INVITED.

Only One Farmer Turns Up, and Some
Doubt About Him.

IT IS AN ASSEMBLY OF RICH MEN.

Secretary Carlisle Will Probably
Be the Only Speaker.

STATE BANKS ARE NOT IN FAVOR

The Promoters of the Affairs Say That
Business Will Be Confined Strictly
to the Gold Issue.

Memphis, Tenn., May 22.—(Special)—A Memphis man made a discovery today. He found a farmer who is in favor of the present gold standard in finance and he at once set out to get the unique specimen of the genus agriculturist a place on the speaker's stand. He succeeded.

I have grave doubts as to the genuineness of this specimen, as the town is full of green goods and gold brick dealers, brought here by the big drill, and I am inclined to believe one of this class has the aforesaid Memphian on the string. But if he is a farmer, he certainly deserves a front seat, for he will be the only farmer in the big convention hall.

"Why is it that no invitations were sent to farmers or industrial organizations?" I asked Congressman Patterson this morning.

"They were sent," he first said, and then, as if concluding that it might not look well to say they had been asked and had refused to come, continued, "that is to say, the convention will be a thoroughly representative one. Two classes of invitations were sent out, one to commercial organizations, the other to citizens known to be for sound money. The latter were asked to get meetings of those who agreed with them and to send delegates to the convention. There will, therefore, be delegates representing the people as well as those representing the commercial bodies. You see what a thoroughly representative body it will be."

Represents the Bankers.

As representative as would be a congress of religions where all the delegates were Shakers—not that I intend to criticize in any way the character or standing of the gentlemen who will come here as delegates. I expect to see a fine convention and one which has among its members some of the best-known business men of the south. It will be a convention that will be thoroughly representative—not of the people and their varied interests, but of this one idea of gold monometallism. These men are doubtless honest in their beliefs, and it is natural they should hold the views they do. The bankers, who are here in large numbers, are firm in their belief that there is sufficient money in the country and they are supporting their faith by their works and by their presence.

The introductory chapter, the preface as it were to the story of the sound money convention, was written today in the meeting of the Tennessee Bankers' Association, which was held in the criminal courtroom in the government building. The Hon. Josiah Patterson welcomed the bankers to the city and in concluding his remarks urged them to run the politics of the country. He may not have put it quite as strong as that, but that is what he meant. This is Josiah's day in court. I believe I referred last night to Boggs being the king of the carnival. In that I did Josiah an unintentional injustice. To him belongs that honor. It was he who got this thing up; it is he who is consulted in everything. His word goes. He was the big man at the meeting of the bankers today and at the banquet to the bankers tonight, and it is expected that tomorrow the secretary of the treasury, recognizing the paramount importance of the gentleman from the tenth Tennessee district, will be glad to refer to the work being done by "me and Josiah."

For Gold Monometallism.

If the ideas of Congressman Patterson prevail—and there is every reason to believe that they will—the result of tomorrow's convention will be:

A bold declaration for gold monometallism—no ifs ands; no state banks, and no international agreement foolishness.

He declared yesterday very boldly on these lines today. Just after he had welcomed the bankers I had half an hour's talk with him. I asked him about the convention and what it would do. "You will speak, of course," I suggested. "No," said he, "I do not expect to. My idea is that there should be no speaking except by Secretary Carlisle. Then we should adopt ringing resolutions and go home."

"What will be the effect of these resolutions?"

"They will be a strong declaration in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of values. I am frank to say," he continued, "that I do not believe there can be any double standard. I believe we might as well make the fight a clean out

one in which we stand squarely to our real principles."

Of Course There Will Not Be.

"Will there be a declaration for bimetallism by international agreement?"

"What's the use for declaring for such a thing?" was his forceful rejoinder. "We all know that such a thing is impossible."

I suggested to him that there was an effort on the part of the administration and other gold forces in our section of the south to inject the state bank question into the discussion with the evident purpose of distracting the attention of the people from the main issue.

"I am opposed to that," said he, very positively. "I am opposed to injecting anything into this convention and into our resolutions upon which the sound money people are divided. They are badly divided upon that question of state banks. What we must do is to make an unmistakable declaration in favor of the maintenance of the present standard. We can all stand on that."

A Rich Man's Convention.

Then it was that he went on to explain why the invitations had been sent out and why it was that no farmers and no workingmen were among the expected. He denied the very generally believed rumor that money and railroad passes had been used to increase the attendance here, adding: "The men who will be here can pay their own expenses. If any of them come and haven't money enough to get back to their homes they will have to walk."

So the programme is: The speech from Carlisle, the cheers for Cleveland, the adoption of resolutions and adjournment. That is unless there is a break of some kind. It is barely possible that some of those who come may still be nursing the belief that they are bimetallists and will insist on the international agreement blind being kept up. Then it is possible that some of the state bank men will not be as easily pacified as now expected, and especially is it possible that the men who come with the idea of having a man in a discussion will not be satisfied with the mere leave to print the carefully prepared speeches that are tucked away in their valises. The probabilities are, however, that the Patterson programme will go through all right. Of course he will be called for, and so will General Catchings, of Mississippi, who came in tonight, though the latter indorses Josiah's idea that there should be no speech but Carlisle's.

Gold Standard or Nothing.

Patterson's declaration against international agreement and against the injection of the state bank issue into the campaign tear the mask completely away from the gold standard movement and leaves it where it has really always been; that is, gold standard against the rest of the world. Of course nobody who has stopped to think about the matter at all has been fooled concerning the purpose of this convention. It was never intended as anything more than a mere administration ratification meeting. It was not called to discuss the financial question. The call was addressed to those believing "in the necessity of a sound and stable currency and better banking facilities," which was ambitious enough for the purpose for which it was designed. Even Colonel Patterson could not tell what the "better banking facilities" meant, and that has long ago been lost sight of. The whole intent and purpose of the convention was, as I have said, simply a ratification meeting, and there has never been any idea of discussing the great question which is agitating the people.

Georgia's Advance Guard.

Those who come are expected to accept without dissent whatever the secretary of the treasury may say, and they'll do it. It has been expected that a letter from Mr. Cleveland will be read, though nobody seems to know just where it is. Mr. Carlisle may have it or it may be in Josiah Patterson's inside pocket with the resolutions and friends to Texas. He paid a high tribute to southern valor and the justice of the southern cause, saying that it was the proudest event of his official career to welcome the veterans to this reunion.

Major Browne followed in a brief address, bidding the visitors welcome to the city.

General Gordon then rose to respond to the address of welcome. It was agreed for another outburst of cheering from the throats of the 30,000 people who were assembled in the vast auditorium, each state under its respective banner. It was some time before the speaker could be heard. He spoke as follows:

THE ARMY IN GRAY.

Veterans of the Confederacy March Once

More Shoulder to Shoulder.

IT IS "DIXIE," "DIXIE" EVERYWHERE

General John B. Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief, Presides.

ATLANTA IS PULLING FOR THEM

Memphis Is in the Race, Too—General Clement A. Evans and Judge Callahan Represent This City.

Houston, Tex., May 22.—The fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was formally inaugurated at the Winfield Davis auditorium by General Gordon this morning amidst scenes which will be remembered long after the last veteran of the cause commemorated today has returned to dust and the last of the great leaders in that immortal conflict have passed away.

"Resolved, That we express our gratitude in securing through the United States court such a far-reaching decision as that pronounced by Judge Nathan Goff, in which said laws are declared unconstitutional; that we recognize the hand of God in the matter and the importance of each work, combined with faith in Him, whose power can overcome injustice and oppression in this fight for right and justice; that in Him we repose our confidence."

"Resolved, That we encourage our people to continue to contribute liberally to the funds that are necessary to meet and repel the attacks which are constantly being made upon our rights and privileges, realizing as we do that verbal protests are impotent in securing these rights, while money employed in bringing our care to the higher tribunals is potent."

"Resolved, That our future action will be shaped in no small degree by future development and that we hold ourselves in readiness to concentrate our efforts in the direction which, in our judgment, as citizens of South Carolina and in the United States, will bring to our race larger freedom and the fullest exercise of citizens' rights; that we encourage our people to put themselves in position to serve for the nation, which shall qualify them for the duties of a true citizen, to educate their children, to secure property, especially homes of their own; to seek to live peaceably as law-abiding and order-loving citizens."

BLACKS TRUST IN GOD.

They Pass Resolutions on Judge Goff's Decision in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., May 22.—(Special)—A mass meeting of colored people was held in Centenary church, in this city, tonight under the auspices of the Colored Preachers' Union of the city, to give thanks for the injunction of Judge Goff, which smashes the registration laws of the state. The following resolutions were adopted:

"We, citizens of Charleston, in meeting assembled for the purpose of thanksgiving and for asking the direction of the Almighty God, would submit the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The efforts put forth by the negro ministers of the state of South Carolina have thoroughly aroused our people to legitimate acts of self-defense, and through the employment of the best legal talent, as suggested in the address of the ministers' union, which assembled in Columbia in February last, seconded by earnest efforts of our congressman, the cause against the registration laws of the state of South Carolina, has been prosecuted, and a decision against said laws in the United States court has been secured; therefore, be it

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NOT STRICT ENOUGH.

Dr. Price Says Florida Does Not Want Federal Control.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 22.—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer, arrived in the city this morning from Key West and Tampa. Dr. Porter thinks there is no change of the passage and all will be to the Florida, which is to abolish the supervision of all quarantining matters in the state under federal control. The action of the federal government in ordering the release of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel from national quarantine, shows that then the government would not be as strict in such matters as the state board of health.

It is reported that the Spanish man-of-war had never been disinfected and fumigated since having several cases of yellow fever on board last year until she was fumigated at the Mullet Key Quarantine station. This is not the first time that the state board of health and place the supervision of all quarantining matters in the state under federal control. The action of the federal government in ordering the release of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel from national quarantine, shows that then the government would not be as strict in such matters as the state board of health.

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The morning began with a drizzling rain, which, with few intervals, has prevailed all day, dampening the clothes but not the ardor of the thousands of veterans who never failed to respond to the stirring strains of the numerous bands which are playing war melodies all over the city.

Gordon's Welcome.

Nine o'clock was the hour at which the convention was to have been opened, but no cordial were the veterans in their greetings to General Gordon and others that it was nearly 11 o'clock when the commandant mounted the platform. The auditorium, which is a beautiful piece of architecture, is decorated inside with hundreds of flags and yard after yard of bunting, while a row of palmetto leaves ornament the edge of the huge platform.

There was a deafening roar of cheers when General Gordon mounted the platform. He bowed his acknowledgment, and with the band struck up "Dixie" the enthusiasm was high. Seated on the platform were the members of General Gordon's staff and the major generals of the divisions, each with his respective staff. There were also a large number of ladies. Near General Gordon sat Governor Culverton, Mayor Brown, Chaplain General J. W. Jones, Professor W. B. Cleveland, General S. D. Lee and others.

The convention was opened with prayer by the chaplain general, in which he invoked the blessing of God on the deliberations of the assembly and asked that the God of Israel and of Jefferson Davis would raise up friends to care for the veterans in their declining years.

Professor Cleveland then introduced Governor Culverton, who welcomed the delegates and friends to Texas. He paid a high tribute to southern valor and the justice of the southern cause, saying that it was the proudest event of his official career to welcome the veterans to this reunion.

General Gordon then rose to respond to the address of welcome. It was agreed for another outburst of cheering from the throats of the 30,000 people who were assembled in the vast auditorium, each state under its respective banner. It was some time before the speaker could be heard. He spoke as follows:

General Gordon's Speech.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor, Comrades and My Fellow-Countrymen—It is my official duty and high privilege to respond in behalf of my comrades to this gracious welcome and tender of munificent hospitality by the city of Houston and state of Texas.

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THROUGH ALABAMA.

A Man Arrested for Tampering With Railroad Switches.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS BARELY MISSED

The Prisoner Appears To Be Of His Mental Balance—A Gun Club Shoot and 'Cue at Montgomery.

Birmingham, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—Both the Louisville and Nashville and Alabama Great Southern railroads have been troubled no little for the past few days by some one turning switches and rocking trains.

This morning Captain Donelson and Officer Johnson, of the police force, arrested in his house in the Sloss furnace quarters, on First avenue near Thirty-first street, Percy Fowler, a negro, who seems from his actions to be mentally unbalanced, on a charge of having tampered with the switches and thrown the rocks.

Several days ago at Boyles, five miles above the city on the Louisville and Nashville road, a switch was turned by some unknown person and a construction train which was then derailed.

Various other switches on this road were turned by the mysterious person, and the locus was broken off.

As train No. 1 on the Alabama Great Southern was entering the city last night, shortly after midnight, it ran into an open switch near the Mary Pratt furnace, and went into a siding, on which were a number of cars. Fortunately the train was not moving very rapidly and the engineer, having full control of the train, brought it to a halt before any damage was done.

After the train had proceeded a little further, several rods were hurled through windows of different coaches and sleepers. No one was hurt and only the glass was smashed.

As train No. 1 on the Louisville and Nashville was leaving the city this morning a number of rocks were thrown into windows near the Sloss furnaces by the mysterious person.

Several telegrams wired in the same locality were also cut and damaged.

In the course of the investigation it was learned that a negro was seen climbing and descending some of the telegraph poles in the vicinity. The negro was said to be Percy Fowler, who lived in the furnace quarters, and thither the officers repaired.

Fowler was in bed when the officers arrested him. When accused of the mischief he only laughed. He refused to talk and made antics that lead the officers to believe that he is not mentally sound.

He was locked up in the city prison. The railroad officials breathe a little easier now, knowing that the pestilence will be kept under cover for a little while, at least.

And the fellow best allowed to run at large longer he might have caused a serious wreck on some road.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Report Adopted Requiring Ministers To Be Highly Educated.

Birmingham, Ala., May 22.—(Special) to The Age-Herald from Meridian, Miss., says:

"The devotional exercises of the Cumberland Presbyterians were conducted this morning by Rev. C. F. Hays, of Meridian. There has been a perfect rush of all business, therefore the body today in an effort to finish the work and adjourn the session tonight. It became apparent later in the day, however, that this could not be attempted without continuing a great deal of business until the convening of next year's assembly."

"The report of the committee on education requiring the highest standard of education as a condition of ordination to its ministry and converting the board into a society, with nine directors and four corresponding members, was adopted.

Gadsden Gets Another Enterprise.

Gadsden, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—H. A. Deiblein, of Dayton, Tenn., closed a trade today to move his bottling works from that city to Gadsden. The latest and most improved machinery will be used, and a dozen men will be employed.

Randolph Dearborn.

Montgomery, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—A Strossburger correspondent of The Times-Democrat wired his paper from here as follows:

"A well-known and prominent business man in this city, who desires, however, not to mention his name, says that he is in receipt of a letter from a very reliable party, who mentioned in said letter that he met and conversed with Montgomery's defaulting ex-judge of probate, F. C. Randolph, in western Texas very recently, and that Randolph had expressed himself as expecting to attend the confederate reunion at Houston this week. The gentleman said that he did not think there was any doubt about it, since his Texas correspondent was personally acquainted with the ex-judge."

A New Railroad.

Montgomery, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—A subscription to the Phenix City and Girard railway company were opened in Girard, stock \$300,000, was taken, and 10 per cent paid in by the incorporators. The stockholders elected J. F. Flannery, president, Columbus, Ga.; J. Wainwright, vice president, Baltimore; W. S. Drake, treasurer, Boston; C. B. Grimes, Columbus, secretary; J. H. Henderson, superintendent. Work will commence at once and three miles of the road finished at an early date. The new road will be equipped with electricity and connected with the Columbus railway company.

Firemen on Parade.

Montgomery, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—The firemen's annual parade here today was quite an event, as it always is. The five companies were out in full force and the parade was a long and interesting one. Montgomery's volunteer department is better equipped and far more effective than the average paid department.

Fired in Self-Defense.

Troy, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—Yesterday morning Ralph Andrews shot Lawrence Dickey, a negro, who had been discharged by Rossoson, a brother of Ralph. The negro was mad with Rossoson and would not move out of Andrews' house. The two Andrews boys went down to put the negro out. When they began to move the things out the negro made at Rossoson Andrews and was about to hit him with a bed slat when Ralph came out and seeing the death of his brother imminent drew a pistol and shot the negro three times, one ball taking effect in the negro's back. Physicians did not find the ball after much probing. It seems to be a clear case of self-defense on the part of one brother to save another who had fallen down. The negro expected to hit him while down.

Another New Factory.

Hannibal, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—Machinery was being hauled from New Hope yesterday for the purpose of establishing another spoke and handle factory. The timber in that locality is said to be very fine and the farmers will have work for rainy days and dull seasons that will pay them handsomely. The factory will be owned and operated by Mr. W. H. Russell, of this city.

Evergreen, Ala., May 22.—(Special)—W. A. Waldron, well-known and successful farmer and highly respected citizen of this county, died today and will be buried with Masonic honors.

After a sleepless night, use Angostura Bitters to tone up your system. Buy only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Sieger & Son, at all druggists.

THE ORGANIZATION QUESTION.

Southern Presbyterians Do Not Deserve It Wrote To Agitate the Question. Dallas, Tex., May 22.—The organic union question was settled amid great enthusiasm this morning in the Southern Presbyterian general assembly. There was a most remarkable scene and the measure was passed unanimously, the principal advocate of union, Rev. Mr. Walton, of Georgetown, Ky., seconding the motion to adopt the report of the committee on bills and oaths.

The assembly was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. After the minutes had been read and approved the bills and oaths committee reported advising that no action be taken on oaths, asking for a change in the licensure of candidates for the ministry. Dr. Graham, chairman of the committee on bills and oaths, in a conciliatory speech presented the report on the oaths and the subject of organic union. It said:

"This assembly does not deem it wise to agitate these questions at this time and places on record its sentiments of sincere regard and Christian affection for that honored branch of the great Presbyterian church, with whom we now have the closest fraternal relations."

Both sides are agreed that this is the best paper that could be adopted. It reviews the assembly's desire "that the plans of co-operation in Christian work both at home and abroad, which have been agreed to by our respective assemblies may be always faithfully and cordially observed by both churches."

The committee on home missions reported and the majority recommended Rev. R. F. Fleming, D. D., of Lynchburg, Va., for secretary. The minority were not for continuing Dr. L. M. Curry. The assembly refused to debate this question at the executive session and Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, chairman of the committee, supported the nomination of the committee.

Dr. Craig Re-Elected.

The assembly met again at 3 o'clock p. m. and continued the debate on the election of a secretary of home missions. Dr. Lefevre, of Baltimore, made a telling speech in favor of Dr. Craig, who was finally re-elected on the call of the ayes and nays by a vote of 97 to 62. The vote was made unanimous.

Charlotte, Memphis, Atlanta, Ga., and Fredericksburg, Va., were placed in nomination for the next meeting. Memphis was chosen by a bare majority. The whole afternoon was spent in debate on these two questions.

The Organic Union Report.
The following is the full text of the organic union paper. After reference to the contents of oaths sent up by the various presbyteries, the report proceeds in the following terms:

"This assembly does not deem it wise under existing conditions to agitate the questions submitted in these oaths. It avails itself of this occasion, however, to place again on record its sentiments of sincere regard and Christian affection for that honored branch of the great Presbyterian family between whom and ourselves close fraternal relations already exist, and here renew the expression of our desire that the plans of co-operation in Christian work both at home and abroad, which have been agreed to by our respective assemblies may be always faithfully and cordially observed by both churches."

An interview with your correspondent, Rev. R. A. Walton, expressing the views of the advocates of union with the northern assembly, said:

"A great pressure was brought to bear on me to contend for the appointment of a committee on conference to meet a like committee from the northern assembly on the subject of organization. If the report of our committee on oaths should fail to make this recommendation, it matters not what else might be embodied in the report, but I take it that what is just now is the securing of that real and hearty co-operation which has been the purpose of the camp for the modest garb of the citizen and silent restraints of civil government. For this marvelous exhibition of self-command under supremest trials, for this complete burial of all sectional bitterness, for the gradual, but certain, transmuting of your valor and devotion, exhibited in defense of the flag that fell, into unchallenged loyalty to the flag that triumphed; for all these evidences of loftiest attributes of citizenship, you will yet find your reward in the universal plaudits of your countrymen, as it is already secured in the power, progress, and cherished freedom of our beloved republic."

"Go forward, my comrades, and by self-energy, by wise economy, by well-directed energy, continue the development of this heaven-blessed section, until abundance shall be found in every home and the whole land shall rejoice in your industrial triumphs."

Cultivate Fraternity.

"Go forward in the cultivation of a national fraternity, giving no heed to impudent or thoughtless efforts to stimulate sectional animosities in any quarter. I rejoice in the privilege of bearing to you fraternal greetings from the great body of brave men who confronted you in battle. It has been my fortune recently to mingle with those men in every section. Be assured, my confederate comrades, that the overwhelming majority of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of old soldiers who were brave in battle and generous in peace, courageous, frank and true, bear toward you neither lingering bitterness nor sentiment of distrust. Whatever of unkindly passion which may here and there exist from any cause will be of short duration and comparatively harmless. In the presence of your continued conservatism and before the higher and nobler sentiment of the country, it will vanish like vapor before the morning sun."

"But I must not consume more of the time of this convention. I close as I began by assuring the governor of this great state, the mayor of this metropolitan city and the generous and patriotic people of both, that the United Confederate Veterans are profoundly grateful for the superb reception and hospitality shown to us."

The committee then proceeded to business. A committee on credentials was appointed as follows: Arkansas, R. G. Showe; Georgia, R. M. Plowman; Kentucky, John E. Harrell; Louisiana, W. R. Lyman; Florida, Frank Phillips; South Carolina, C. A. Evans; Tennessee, C. H. Clegg; Mississippi, A. T. Wats; of Texas; E. D. Hall, of North Carolina; B. H. Teague, of South Carolina; John L. Galt, of Indiana Territory; Joe Shelby, of Missouri, from the division of the north.

At 10 o'clock the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The veterans remained in the auditorium and listened to a special concert given up for their benefit by the citizens of Houston.

A large reception was tendered to Miss Winnie Davis at the residence of Judge Masterson tonight; 1,000 invitations were issued and the reception was the social event of the week.

ment in favor of histories which are just to the south, by teaching them in the universities. It renewes the recommendations of previous reports and urges in the future that each camp have prepared a correct list of the enrollment from every county, the number killed and in what battle. It asks each state organization to urge upon its respective legislature to make an appropriation for carrying into effect these recommendations; and indorse the Confederate Veteran, a publication; censures the Encyclopedia Britannica, for misrepresenting the south. Dr. J. L. M. Curry and his history, "Our Constitution and the United Union," and asks that he be invited to address the veterans at the next meeting on the subject of slavery and secession. It asks that the committee be enlarged to one member from each state. The report was adopted and ordered published.

Reviewing the Veterans.
When General Lee finished, the veterans were invited to pass in review before Miss Davis after adjournment, which was then taken from 1 till 8 o'clock. The crush and confusion were so great that there was actual danger of fatalities. Miss Winnie advanced to the front of the platform and smilingly raising her hands said she knew she could rely upon the members "as men and Texans" to follow the rules and make the review as easily as possible," adding, "now won't you?" with an appealing smile. This was partially effective, but not wholly, and for nearly two hours she was buried among the mass of veterans who scattered over the reporter's tables and upon the platform. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm and confusion of the scene.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the sponsors and their maids of honor held a large reception at the Hutchins house.

Pulling for Atlanta.

The Atlanta delegation met this afternoon and determined to make a strong pull for the next reunion. General Clement A. Evans and Judge W. L. Calhoun were appointed to present Atlanta's claims. Memphis is making a strong fight for the return offering \$5,000 to be used in entertaining the delegates. Richmond and Charleston are keeping the contest warm.

The convention was on a high late in assembling, so it was 8 o'clock when the business was taken up. The auditorium was again full to overflowing, but perfect order prevailed. The report of the Davis monument committee was made the special order of tomorrow. At 11 o'clock the report of the committee on credentials was made. It was imperfect and not read in full. The committee on credentials in suspending the constitution adopted at Birmingham was indorsed and a committee to adopt a new one was appointed with one member from each state comprising the late confederate states, from the Indian Territory and the division of the north.

The committee was as follows: General Stephen Lee, of Mississippi, chairman; W. F. Micks, of Alabama; John W. Harrell, of Arkansas; C. A. Evans, of Georgia; Frank Phillips, of Florida; Taylor Ellison, of Virginia; J. A. Charlton, of Louisiana; John H. Hickman, of Tennessee; A. T. Wats, of Texas; E. D. Hall, of North Carolina; B. H. Teague, of South Carolina; John L. Galt, of Indiana Territory; Joe Shelby, of Missouri, from the division of the north.

At 10 o'clock the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The veterans remained in the auditorium and listened to a special concert given up for their benefit by the citizens of Houston.

A large reception was tendered to Miss Winnie Davis at the residence of Judge Masterson tonight; 1,000 invitations were issued and the reception was the social event of the week.

PULLING FOR ATLANTA.

The Confederate Veterans Will Be Invited To Meet Here.

Houston, Tex., May 22.—(Special)—The man who fancies there are but few of the old fellows left to tell yarns about the spring days of the sixties is dreaming dreams. Houston is overrun with 'em. With all the city's pluck and unbounded hospitality, it has been a very great task to give quarters to all the thousands of visitors here. Last night many rough experiences were endured by those who could not find places. An unexpected avalanche of visitors on late trains outdid the vigilante and courteous committee on public comfort for while and many of the veterans tell strange stories of how they spent the night. One says he slept on the top of a piano in some public hall and was waked by an early morning serenade. But things are in better shape tonight and in spite of the pouring rain all day the local committees have found places for every weary veteran to rest tonight.

The first day of the convention moved smoothly and many matters were disposed of.

There was a meeting of the Atlanta delegation this afternoon, at which it was decided to make a strong pull for the next reunion for Atlanta. Judge W. H. Calhoun and General C. A. Evans will voice the claims of the town and make strong speeches in behalf of Atlanta. The work of tomorrow's session will be upon the question of raising a monument to President Jefferson Davis.

J. Taylor Ellison, of Richmond, said to the Constitution tonight that he had \$10,000 in the bank and many outstanding subscriptions to the monument fund. Mrs. Davis has expressed a desire that the monument be erected in Richmond. A general movement by all the camp will probably be organized tomorrow for completing the fund. It is the aim of the monument trustees to raise more than \$100,000. The monument is sure to be built. Georgia's charming sponsor, Miss Ridley, of LaGrange, and Miss Thornton, her maid of honor, are among the prettiest of the southern types of beauty here and are making many social conquests.

BY A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

Secretary Herbert Will Deliver the Memorial Day Oration.

Washington, May 22.—Secretary Herbert will deliver the Memorial Day oration on the invitation of John A. Logan post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the cemetery of the government hospital for the insane, where are located the graves of many of the union soldiers who died in hospitals during the war, and where over 100 confederates, who were under the care of union hospitals, are buried. It is expected that the president and his cabinet will attend on the occasion. Last year the president was accompanied by most of the members of the cabinet, as the National cemetery is just across the Potowmack from Washington. The fact that Secretary Herbert was a confederate soldier is expected to make the event of unusual importance.

THE PORT ROYAL AND WESTERN.

Argument Begins in the Foreclosure Proceedings at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., May 22.—(Special)—The argument in the motion for a sale of the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad at the suit of Charles H. Phinney and Alfred Baker, trustees of the Augusta and Knoxville Railway Company, of New York, was begun in the United States court today. Messrs. Phinney and Baker are represented by W. K. Miller, of Augusta; Charles Mackall and Anderson of Savannah. The Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia, which is opposing the motion for the sale of the road, is represented by Lawton & Cunningham, of Savannah, and Mitchell & Smith, of this city. John B.

Cleveland, receiver of the Port Royal and Western Railroad Company, is represented by S. J. Simpson; the subscribers of the stock of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad Company by Joseph R. Lamar and N. B. Dial. Mr. H. M. Comer, the receiver of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and P. H. Langdon, the representative of the New York bondholders, were present in court. The case will probably not be concluded until tomorrow.

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY RULES.

The Marquis and His Son Engage in a Street Fight—Put Under Bond.

London, May 22.—Yesterday's report that the marquis of Queensberry and his son, Lord Alfred Douglas, engaged in a fight at Piccadilly, is erroneous in respect to the younger participant in the affray. It was the marquis' elder son, Lord Douglas of Hawick, who was his antagonist.

Both were arraigned in Marlborough street police court this morning and placed in the dock to answer to the charge of disorderly conduct and fighting on the streets. The marquis said his son was the aggressor, having first assaulted him and he only struck back in self-defense. Lord Douglas of Hawick said he merely desired his father's assurance that he would cease writing obscene letters to his (Hawick's) wife, reviling her husband. His aim in meeting his father was to stop these foul obscene communications.

Lord Queensberry objected to the letter in question, being told that Oscar Wilde was residing with Lord Douglas. He went to the latter's house and obtained the assurance of his daughter-in-law that his younger son, Lord Alfred Douglas, was not there also. He thereupon ceased writing letters to Lord Douglas's wife. They were placed under a bond of \$500 each to keep peace six months.

PRESIDENTIAL BEES.

Philadelphian Record: There is nothing particularly slow about Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. He is going to stay two weeks in New York to have his portrait painted just at the season when the seed should be sown for the fall crop of politics.

Boston Globe: The various presidential candidates are now hovering about New York as the vultures hover over a battlefield. Each one evidently feels that all the others need watching, and so when any one of them goes to New York all the others, either in person or by proxy, must follow too. The life of a presidential candidate is not bed of

FIGHTING THE BARS.

Prohibitionists Are Holding an Enthusiastic Convention at Macon.

LUCIUS WILLIAMS REPORTED DEAD

The Deputy Marshals Who Shot Him Are to Have a Hearing Tomorrow. Judge Speer Tomorrow.

Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special)—The second day's session of the middle Georgia anti-barroom convention was more largely attended and more interesting than the session of yesterday. Rev. A. J. Hughes, of the north Georgia conference, offered a set of resolutions which provided for a general plan of work. There were a number of interesting discussions. Mr. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: That this convention endorses the anti-barroom bill.

"That the attempt of the enemies of this measure to misrepresent it by identifying it with the South Carolina dispensary bill is grossly unjust and unfair; that a clear statement of the bill must be clearly disclosed; their unlikelihood that we trust this task of the enemy will react against those who have resorted to it.

"We request the committee on resolutions to take up to day a convention respecting the provisions of the bill, with any amendments they may wish to suggest."

On motion of Rev. J. B. McGhee a committee of fifteen was appointed to consider, as follows: Dr. J. E. Gandy, of Bibb county; chairman; Walter B. Hill, of Bibb county; J. B. Grimes of Houston; J. W. Allen of Hancock; L. M. Curry, of Dodge; J. K. Keith of Jefferson; Rev. W. E. Perry clear of Pike; S. M. Wayman, of Spalding; J. O. Mangham, of Taylor; J. H. McGhee, of Talbot; J. W. F. Hightower, of Upson; J. W. Jack of Crawford; J. W. Powell of Wilkinson; J. O. Person, of Monroe, and J. G. Walker of Henry.

The exercises at the Academy of Music tonight were very interesting. The programme was as follows:

Hymn. Coronation.

Song by the South Macon choir, "Bettie and Baby."

Address by Hon. J. B. Hunnicutt, president of the State Agricultural College, University of Georgia, Athens.

Song, Mrs. Gussie Mitchell, "Throw Out the Life Line."

Address by Hon. C. B. Pringle, president.

Song by the South Macon choir, "Who'll Kill That Snake?"

On a large canvas stretched above the stage were these words: "In order to live the saloon must have 100,000 boys a year. Have you a boy to spare?"

Died from His Wounds.

Information has been received in Macon that on yesterday afternoon Lucius Williams died of the wounds received in his encounter with the deputy United States marshals in Telfair county. Williams was over sixty years old. The habeas corpus of the deputies was issued by Mr. Speer on Friday. The deputies are still in the custody of Marshal Harrell, but on Friday they will be turned over to Sheriff Alligood of Telfair. This, however, will be a mere matter of form in order that the habeas corpus hearing can properly proceed. If they are not in the custody of the sheriff there will be no need for a habeas corpus.

In the Courts.

In the superior court in the case of Aleck McBride vs. Georgia Southern and Florida railroad for \$15,000 damages, a verdict was rendered for the defendant. McBride claimed that he was kicked off the train by a conductor for not having a ticket, though he offered to pay his fare in cash. In falling one of his legs was run over by the car wheels and had to be amputated. McBride could not sustain his allegations.

Romulus Gordan was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for burglarizing the warehouse of Carstarphen. His pal, Tom Williams, pleaded guilty and was sentenced for four years. The defendants are about fourteen years old each.

The trial of Ida Merritt for murder is set for tomorrow.

Dan Nelson was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for stealing from a Georgia Southern car.

Newly Notes.

General Superintendent Kline, of the Central railroad, has a new car. The "gilded 99" as the mechanics refer to the car, is a model of beauty.

The funeral services of Mrs. Anna B. Benton were held this afternoon from Christ Episcopal church and were largely attended. Rev. F. F. Reese officiated.

Hon. S. G. McLaren, of Thomasville, and Mr. A. R. Lanton, Jr., of Savannah, are guests of the Brown house.

Mrs. William Kersh, of Atlanta, is in the city for a few days as the guest of Judge and Mrs. John C. Ross. This afternoon she attended the elegant eucharist party given by Mrs. James A. Anderson. Mrs. Kersh is a social favorite in Macon, being greatly admired for her beauty and accomplishments.

Mr. L. W. Collier, of Atlanta, the popular railroad editor, is in the city.

Mr. Alfred Edwards, son of Macon's most charming man, is visiting at Mr. M. R. Barry's, on Walton street, Atlanta. Mrs. Edwards has many friends and admirers in the Gauley City.

President Gambrell, of Mercer university, will address the public schools of Fort Valley tomorrow.

Beginning next Sunday night, Rev. S. C. T. Tattanell Square Presbyterian church, will deliver a series of lectures on the holy land.

At the annual meeting of the Macon Fire Underwriters' Association, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, George B. Turpin; vice president, B. A. Wise; secretary and treasurer, George E. Jewett; executive committee, G. C. Conner, G. H. Plant and E. S. Wilkins.

Mrs. Don Jones, of New Orleans, is visiting relatives in Macon.

Mrs. C. E. Bartlett gave a very beautiful and artistic party yesterday afternoon. The first prize was a hand-made glass dish, which was won by Mrs. J. Monroe Ogden.

The barbecue and dance by the Macon Elks was a success and tonight at Ocmulgee park there will be another by the Elks and many invited guests. The programme was as follows: Dancing 4 to 6:30; barbecue, 6:30 to 8; social session, 8 to 9; german, 9 to 12. This is one of the most popular organizations in the city.

The Macon Light Infantry celebrated their anniversary today with target practice, dinner and dancing at Jordan's grove, near McDonough, on the east and Northern road. The occasion was a great success and highly enjoyed by all present.

At the annual convention of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association on yesterday in Savannah, Dr. Campbell T. King of Macon read an appropriate original speech on the standing and dignity of the druggists. It was composed by Mrs. Mallory H. Taylor, wife of one of the most prominent pharmacists in Macon. On the second day Mrs. Mallory was given a vote of thanks and elected a life member of the association.

The new Hotel Cumberland will be formally thrown open June 1st. Many from Axon will attend the opening.

Messrs. W. G. Grace and A. V. Grace, of Atlanta, will be in the city for a few days.

All Macon Knights of Pythias and citizens generally are highly pleased at the election of Mr. W. H. Schatzman as grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Schatzman is a popular and progressive citizen.

The name of Judge Charles C. Kibbee is generally and favorably spoken as the successor to the late Hon. George W. Gustin as a member of the bar. He has had an education of Bibb county. There is not a man in the committee better fitted in every respect for the place and the public would indeed be sorry to lose him. The interests of the public school system of Bibb could not be confided to more zealous, capable and worthy hands.

25 Southside Lots at Auction today at 2 p.m. on South Boulevard and other streets. Plans ready for you at our office. SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

HOPE TO REOPEN.

Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Rome Meet.

THEY FAVOR 25 PER CENT ASSESSMENT

Now Resumption Rests With the Stockholders—Work is Progressing Finely on the Massachusetts Mills.

Rome, Ga., May 22.—(Special)—Mr. Jack King, president of the Merchants' bank, has reached home, and while he is unable to state anything positive, he is hopeful regarding the result.

In company with other directors, he visited Washington and had a long conference with the comptroller of the currency, stating and discussing all the facts in the case, the outcome of which was that the comptroller expressed a willingness to allow the bank to reorganize and begin business anew, provided a certain amount from the assets be raised and 25 per cent be collected from the stockholders.

There was a meeting of the stockholders last night and it was decided that there would be no trouble in raising the necessary amount from the assets, and the bank's attorney, Mr. Denny, was instructed to prepare a petition addressed to the stockholders, asking that they severally pay in the 25 per cent necessary.

The directors decided in favor of reopening the bank in case the stockholders agree to the 25 per cent payment, and that is all that remains to be done prior to petitioning the comptroller for permission to reorganize.

While the result is still unknown, there is a tendency to now feel confident that the five Scutellonians were executed at Mount Vernon, an attempt was made by a mob to storm the jail and secure the prisoner. A Methodist conference was being held in the town at the time. Going over to the church Sheriff Dunham hastily pressed into service a delegation of ministers and with them defended the lives of his cowering prisoners. For this piece of bravery ex-Governor Norton wrote a complimentary letter, praising him highly.

The people of this county are wrought up about the sad affair. Sheriff Dunham leaves wife and several children. The funeral took place today and was witnessed by an immense throng.

WANTS HIS HORSE BACK.

A Dublin Man Telegraphs To Have J. A. Davis, of Atlanta, Arrested.

Dublin, Ga., May 22.—(Special)—On December 21st a gentleman named James A. Davis, president of the Atlanta Water Wheel Company, called at the residence of E. M. Whitehead, of the firm of Whitehead & Brown, livery men, with the purpose of selling him a turbine water wheel. After talking the matter over, Mr. Davis decided to take in payment for the wheel a pair of fine horses and a buggy. Mr. Davis drove to Atlanta and in a short time returned to Dublin, telling Mr. Whitehead that one of the horses was slow of gait and desired another. Mr. Whitehead consented to the exchange after Davis said he would give \$10 extra for the horse. During this trip Mr. Davis visited the grist mill of Linder & Clark and sold a wheel to the grist mill, receiving part cash and the balance in notes.

Mr. Whitehead has the notes in his possession, he having traded for them. Mr. Whitehead waited until Friday and not hearing anything of his wheel, wrote to Mr. Davis. The latter answered that it would be sent immediately. It never came and another letter was sent by Mr. Whitehead stating that if the horses and buggy were not forthcoming at once the court of Laurens county would take the case in hand. Mr. Davis answered, saying his firm kept its contracts. Mr. Whitehead began to grow impatient and today heard that Mr. Davis was in Athens and the animals were in a sorry plight. He wired the chief of police, Oliver, to apprise Mr. Davis. Before the chief received the telegram Mr. Davis had gone to Carrollton. Mr. Whitehead's outfit is valued at \$300 and Linder & Clark are out nearly \$200 by the operation. Mr. Whitehead says he is determined to have Mr. Davis punished.

AFTER BIG GAME.

A Savannah Burglar Robbed the Houses of Prominent Citizens.

Savannah, Ga., May 22.—(Special)—Policeman Hodges fired three shots at a fleeing negro burglar, Jackson Green, this morning shortly after 3 o'clock. Green had just attempted to rob the house of General A. R. Lawton. The policeman caught Green after a hard run and he was landed in the barracks. There he confessed to having entered and robbed the house of Captain John Flannery, H. M. Comer, Colonel John Steeven, Major P. W. Meldrum, Joseph D. Weed, J. W. Corlett, George J. Baldwin, A. F. Conner, John R. Dillon and many other prominent citizens.

From each he took some small articles.

The sum total of the thefts has not amounted to \$100 in value. He has broken into every house by cutting through windows or forcing doors. He is a shrewd negro and is thought to have been engaged in many burglaries which took place in the southern part of the city some time ago.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

They Elect Ann G. Candler as President of the Association.

Savannah, Ga., May 22.—The convention of the Georgia State Sunday School Association adjourned today after electing the following officers:

President, Asa G. Candler, Atlanta; vice president, James T. Wells, Savannah; secretary, Fred T. Lockhart, Augusta; recording secretary, Miss Lulie R. Pitts, Calhoun; treasurer, F. S. Etheridge, Jacksonville.

It was decided to raise a fund for the employment of a field secretary to extend the work in the state. The delegates were entertained by a trip to the warships today and will go to Tybee tomorrow.

Tonight the convention held a mass meeting at the Independent Presbyterian church, in which part was taken by all the Sunday schools of the city. Addresses were made by Rev. J. E. Wray, of Macon; Mr. Asa G. Candler, of Atlanta; and Rev. W. H. Taylor, of Savannah.

It was decided to raise a fund for the employment of a field secretary to extend the work in the state. The delegates were entertained by a trip to the warships today and will go to Tybee tomorrow.

They WILL MEET IN ATLANTA.

The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association Will Visit Us Next Year.

Savannah, Ga., May 22.—The second day's session of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association was taken up largely with the reading of papers. The following officers were elected:

President, David W. Curty, Rome; first vice president, Isaiah A. Solomon, Savannah; second vice president, Campbell T. King, Macon; third vice president, B. J. Smith, Waycross; treasurer, H. M. Taylor, Macon; Secretary, H. H. Arrington, Summerville.

Atlanta was selected as the next place

of meeting on the first or second Tuesday in May, 1896.

Monarch Shirts

Now offering, no wonder shirt.

The shirt is wear and every garment guaranteed.

All leading retailers know of this brand of shirt.

It is out of size or style, let me get it for you, get it right soon, right length.

SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS

Very interesting and valuable. Write for it.

CLUETT, COON & CO., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

MONARCH SHIRTS

HIS BODY RIDDLED.

William Connell Shot to Death by a Pursuing Posse.

SHERIFF DUNHAM'S MURDER AVENGED

His Slayer Resisted Arrest, Showed Fight and Was Filled With Bullets—Excitements in Montgomery County.

Dublin, Ga., May 22.—(Special)—William Connell, who shot Sheriff George Dunham, of Montgomery, dead Monday night, was riddled with bullets this morning by a pursuing party.

The murder of Sheriff Dunham was wanton and deliberate in its details. The true facts of the case are these: Dunham had a warrant for the arrest of William Connell, charged with beating his wife in a shocking manner. The sheriff went to Connell's home to arrest him. Dunham paused at the gate and hailed Connell. Aware that it was the sheriff, Connell opened the door cautiously and fired both barrels of a double-barreled shotgun at him. The contents entering the sheriff's head, tore both eyes out. With a shriek the negro dropped dead in his tracks.

As soon as the news of the shocking tragedy spread the people of the county turned out en masse to hunt the murderer down. Armed posses scoured the woods in every direction. Connell was surrounded this morning near a swamp. He resisted arrest and made an attempt to shoot some of his captors. They were enraged and fired into him, riddling his body.

Sheriff Dunham was one of the most courageous officers in the state and was very popular. Two years ago just before the five Scutellonians were executed at Mount Vernon, an attempt was made by a mob to storm the jail and secure the prisoner. A Methodist conference was being held in the town at the time. Going over to the church Sheriff Dunham hastily pressed into service a delegation of ministers and with them defended the lives of his cowering prisoners. For this piece of bravery ex-Governor Norton wrote a complimentary letter, praising him highly.

The people of this county are wrought up about the sad affair. Sheriff Dunham leaves wife and several children. The funeral took place today and was witnessed by an immense throng.

THE THREE BULLETS HIT HIM.

Sam White, of Athens, Does Quick Work with a Pistol.

Athens, Ga., May 22.—(Special)—This morning about 11 o'clock like Kelsey, a negro waiter at the Commercial hotel was shot by Mr. Sam White, a young man residing here.

Kelsey Attempted To Draw a Pistol.

According to White's story, which is corroborated by others who were present, he was in the store of Mr. Haynes, on College avenue, when Kelsey came in and began disputing with Haynes over an account.

Haynes turned to White and asked him a question which he answered, whereupon the negro said: "What have you got to do with it?" at the same time cursing White. Kelsey then attempted to draw a pistol.

White then took a pistol and shot Kelsey three times in the face, then fired three bullets into the negro. Then he gave himself up to the police.

The negro said he was going to see his girl when he met White, who, without provocation, shot him. The negro's wounds are not necessarily dangerous, two of them being in the right side.

The game of ball between the University

of Georgia and Wofford College is suspended.

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The game of ball between the University

TO BOOM THE FAIR.

The New York Herald is to issue a Special Exposition Number.

THE RAILROADS AFTER SPACE.

Applications for Space from a Big Western System—James Gordon Bennett interested in the Exposition.

The New York Herald is going to publish a big exposition edition and the promise is that it will be the most pretentious enterprise of the kind that has yet been undertaken in the name of Atlanta's big show.

It is said that James Gordon Bennett has become personally interested in Atlanta's big fair and has started the movement for a special edition of his paper to boom the enterprise.

A letter was received by President Collier yesterday stating that The Herald had decided upon the move and expected to make the edition a big one. It is to be illustrated with colored pictures of the exposition grounds. From the tone of the letter received yesterday it appears that The Herald means to eclipse all other efforts to further the exposition enterprise through special exposition editions.

Assigning Space.

The great task of assigning space to exhibitors in the exposition buildings has

rectors are to be elected by the stockholders. These, together with the directors elected by the seven lodges—one from each lodge—constitutes a board of thirteen to manage the affairs of the company. Reports will be made from the different officers and the progress of the company will be distinctly outlined.

Every Mason in Atlanta is expected to be on hand. It will be in the nature of a grand rally of all the Masons in the city.

BOARD MEETS TODAY.

The Reduction of Salaries To Be Considered by the School Fathers.

The board of education meets this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the office of Superintendent Slaton and quite a number of important matters are to be considered.

Among these will be the proposition of Mr. James L. Mayson to reduce the salaries of the public school teachers during the present stringency.

This proposition was submitted to a special committee of five members of the board, appointed by President Beattie at the last regular meeting in April and this committee will submit its report this afternoon.

The teachers have been very much annoyed and disheartened by the attitude of the board, as quite a number of them are dependent in their meager salaries for support and feel it to be an imposition to have them reduced.

If the salaries of the teachers are reduced it will be a serious setback to the public schools, and the publication of this fact will operate to the detriment of the city.

No city in the United States can boast of a more thorough system of public instruction than Atlanta, and the fidelity of her teachers has been the crowning glory of the system. The members of the board

TIRED OF THE DELAYS

The Courts Consider Buchanan's Play for Time a Farce.

MRS. POTTER STABS KYRLE BELLEW

She Brought Real Blood and Came Near Tainting—Sadie Martinot Pleads Pardonably, Though She Has Diamonds.

New York, May 22.—(Special)—A motion was made before the court of appeals this morning, having for its object the speedy electrocution of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, whose original sentence was postponed by Governor Morton at the solicitation of the condemned man's wife, District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, of New York city, appeared for the motion. George W. Gibbs and Daniel T. Kimball represented Buchanan.

After the arguments the judge ordered that Buchanan be produced before the court at 1 p. m. on Monday next for resentence. Colonel Fellows, in making the motion, reviewed the sentence of Buchanan to be electrocuted, and the subsequent delays caused by the governor's respite and the appeal to the United States courts by Buchanan's counsel, and said:

"We assume that the only contention which the defendant's counsel will raise on this application is that the supposed appeal in the habeas corpus proceedings in the United States district court operates as a stay of proceedings, and renders any further action in the state courts null and void. By a mere reference to the federal laws it is

and stabbed Marat with true tragic fervor. The knife descended and Marat gave an emphatic grunt. Then Mrs. Potter drew drops of blood—real blood—not stage blood. Then more blood gushed forth from between Mr. Bellew's ribs, and Mrs. Potter was getting real scared, when, luckily, the curtain was rung down.

Marat, although dramatically and historically dead, walked to his dressing room, where a doctor stopped the flow of blood, after which Mr. Bellew dressed and went home. He had been stabbed in the side with considerable force, but luckily the dagger struck a rib and so saved him from serious injury. He is in no danger, and will probably be able to resume his accustomed place on the stage tonight.

Mrs. Sadie Martinot's Poverty.

Mrs. Sadie Martinot was examined in court yesterday in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for \$480, obtained by Mrs. M. A. Appling, Boston dressmaker. Miss Martinot was accompanied by her husband, Max Figman.

Miss Martinot said that under her contract she was to receive 50 per cent of the net profits of "The Passport." She added, however, that there had been no profits.

She lives at the Hoffman house and Manager Turner pays her bills. Mr. Turner even owns the gowns she plays in. The actress declared that the jewels which she wears on the stage are owned by her.

"Do you own any jewels?" asked Lawyer Collier. "Diamond garter buckles," said Miss Martinot.

"Where are they now?" "Where they should be worn," replied Miss Martinot severely.

"Are they necessary to your comfort?" "Absolutely essential," replied the actress.

The actress said that the sale of her effects at a year ago was in reality the sale of jewels and dresses belonging to her mother. Among the jewels sold on that occasion were a pair of diamond solitaires "too large for any lady to wear," given to Miss Martinot by Baron Bleichroeder.

Bare Feet Copyrights.

It was thought that the courts were being asked to stretch the copyright law to its most alarming tension when Mr. A. M. Palmer sought to enjoin the enactment of "Trilby," a novel and uncopyrighted "Trilby" has been published fifty years since the copyright of Du Maurier's wonderful popular production. But Mr. Palmer's presumption pales into insignificance before the assurances of Miss Estelle Clayton, who has applied to the courts for an injunction against Miss Virginia Harned's bare feet, in her popular personation of the frail model at the Garden theater. Miss Clayton claims a copyright on bare feet. She makes affidavit that she went barefooted in a play called "Favette" ten years ago; that she had her feet photographed and the photograph copyrighted. She, therefore, claims the right to prevent others from showing her bare feet, and she proposes to have Miss Harned put her shoes and stockings on.

I greatly doubt Miss Clayton's legal right to tie up Miss Harned by an injunction, and believe that the latter will still be foot loose. There is no doubt that Miss Clayton had her bare feet photographed in 1885, and that they looked well. "Beautiful upon the mountains," says the scripture, "are the feet of them that bring good tidings," and Miss Clayton's were no less beautiful in the Valley—the death-swept valley of the Cone-mountain, when her sweet charity and personal presence brought the tidings of life and hope to the suffering survivors at Johnston.

It was 8 o'clock p. m. and he stood leaning against the letter box on the corner. He was unhappy. His face was drawn and long and the corners of his mouth pointed downward. There was a worried look in his eyes.

Every few minutes he would give a nervous start and look quickly around him and then at the letter box, as if to make sure that it was still there. He scanned the faces of the passersby suspiciously, as if he thought they had some hidden design upon himself or the letter box.

He paid no attention to the remonstrances of his friends.

"Say, old man, what's the matter?" one of them asked. "You look worried. Come and get a drink."

"I can't," he said, plaintively.

"Can't? Can't drink? I'll get a doctor."

"Another friend passed. What's the happen-ed? Your mother dead?" he asked.

"No."

"Waiting for somebody?"

"What business is it of yours?" he demanded. "Don't go poking your nose into things that don't concern you."

Meantime the hours passed. The dew fell. The street lights dimmed. The electric lights blazed. The crowd disappeared. The letter box remained stationary. So did the man. No one came to disturb them.

In the small hours of the morning a policeman came along. He eyed the young man suspiciously. He asked a few questions and intimated that there was such a thing as a law against loitering on the street. "What are you doing here?" the officer asked bluntly.

The young man looked at him appealingly, started to speak and then hesitated.

"Did you ever have a girl—a sweetheart?" he asked. The policeman said he had had.

"Did you ever quarrel with her?" The policeman said lots of times. "And when you did, didn't you say or write to her things that you were sorry for afterwards?" The policeman couldn't remember. "Well, that's what I've done and the letter's in this box and I'm waiting for the postman to come. I will kill myself if that letter goes to her."

"Young man," said the officer, "the only man who can give you that letter back is in Washington. I'll run you in to prevent a mail robbery or a suicide."

An unfortunate young man who lives at a boarding house went home the other night and found a large fat man in his bed.

He was amazed and angry. He made some loud noises to wake the sleeping innocent but they did not disturb him in the least.

On the other hand he is possibly the shrewdest negro that the police have ever dealt with. Sheriff Williams, of Campbellton, S. C., is of this opinion, too, and was made the victim of the negro's shrewdness.

Some time ago Joe Wimbush left this city and went to the South Carolina town, where he established himself as a catcher of the evildoers. But the fact soon came to light that he prostituted his position, and, hiding under his false colors, was doing a great deal of stealing. He was caught and placed in jail for burglary.

And at this progress of the game he got in his work. He saw that a serious charge was against him, so he resorted to a ruse in order to free himself from the clutches of the law.

He represented himself to be one Robert Wiggins, an escape from the Chattanooga Brick Company, of this city, and in addition to this he wrote a letter to his supposed brother in Atlanta, in which he said that he had been caught and would be returned to the camps. This letter was examined by the jailer and he at once purloined the authorities inquired. Robert Wiggins was wanted him. In reply he said an answer saying that he was an escape and had a life sentence for me, which was true in every detail.

With these facts before him, and knowing that a murder charge was to have preference over the charges against the prisoner there, he sent Wimbush back to Atlanta with an officer.

When they reached this city and alighted from the train Wimbush demanded that he be released and gave his real name. To the Chattahoochee camp he was taken, and though Wiggins was wanted, they said the man in charge was not Wiggins.

The officer had no other alternative but to let Wimbush go, and there it was that the strategy dawned upon his mind. Wiggins had worked this scheme in order to escape the charges against him in South Carolina.

But the sheriff came down yesterday armed with a requisition paper and arrested Wimbush. He was placed in a cell at the station house, and the officer will appear before the governor tomorrow to ask that the negro be turned over to him.

To the Land of Promise.

The Atlanta correspondent to The Vienna Progress furnishes the following statement, which shows most conclusively in which direction the eyes of home-seekers are turned:

"A colony of 40,000 western immigrants closed a trade, through their agents, while we were over there for 100,000 acres of land, which will be taken up by the negroes and their families, and the overflow need not go to the north, as many northerners are sure to come, and the overflow need not go to the south, as the negroes will reach all the suburban villages."

The Decatur Record: "There is every indication that the attendance at the Atlanta exposition will be very large. In addition to the universal attraction of the southern states, many northerners are sure to come, and the overflow need not go to the north, as many northerners are sure to come, and the overflow need not go to the south, as the negroes will reach all the suburban villages."

The Escape of Wealth.

From the New York World.

The overthrow of the income tax is the triumph of selfishness over patriotism. It is another victory of greed over need. Great and rich corporations are the chief abusers of the land and fighting against a petty tax upon superfluity as other men have fought for their liberties and their lives have secured the protection of wealth from paying its just share towards the support of the government that protects it.

The Atlanta correspondent to The Constitution says: "The people of Georgia living outside Atlanta cannot conceive what a huge exhibition the Cotton States and International exposition is going to be. Almost every state in the union will have an exhibit, and even foreign countries will make grand displays."

As the result of this meeting a magnificent Masonic temple will be erected in this city.

It will be the annual meeting of the Masonic Temple Company and the question of a new temple and the means of raising the desired sum of money will be discussed. The company owns an available lot on the corner of Pryor street and Auburn avenue, diagonally across from the Young Men's Christian Association, that is worth between \$60,000 and \$75,000.

On this lot the Masons of Atlanta desire to put up a building that will not only be an ornament to the city, but one of the handsomest Masonic buildings in the south.

At the meeting tomorrow night six dif-

ferent Grand Lodges will be present, and the Masons of Atlanta will be present.

The Atlanta Journal: "The Atlanta exposition will be a great success, and the city will be greatly improved by the visit of so many people."

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NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Happenings of Interest to the People of Atlanta and Georgia.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Events of the Future—Gossip About Social Events and Matters Pertaining Thereto.

One of the loveliest afternoon weddings ever solemnized in Atlanta occurred at the Central Congregational church yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Rev. R. V. Atkinson, the pastor of the church, officiating.

The contracting parties were Mr. Barton S. McCash and Miss Clarimond Kellam.

Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony the little church was crowded to overflowing. Many who were not able to procure tickets were admitted without trouble, catching a glimpse of the altar as it towered, in floral beauty, above the heads of the congregation. The church was exquisitely decorated for the occasion. The happy blending of scriptural mottoes on the walls of the church and the rich profusion of spring flowers that graced the altar and filled the sanctuary with perfume, only served to promote the general effect and to elicit manifold commendations of surprise and approval. The altar was a mass of beautiful May roses and presented a picture of ideal loveliness. It is doubtful if more exquisite decorations have ever been witnessed in any church in this city.

Promptly on time at 5:30 o'clock the bride proceeded to the altar, followed by the church. As the soft, melodious strains of the wedding march floated out from the keys, under the delicate touch of Mrs. Wingfield, every face in the congregation turned in the direction of the vestibule. The ushers came first, followed by the attendants in the order named:

Ushers, Messrs. John F. Blodgett, Homer L. McDaniel, Charles E. Kemp and Theo P. Miller.

Attendants, Mr. L. L. Knight and Miss Edith Nelson, Mr. Bert Tally and Miss Ida Richmond, Dr. C. M. Paine and Miss Lou Averill.

Then followed the bride with her maid of honor, Miss Bessie Rathbun. On entering the church the bride and her maid were divided into two lines, the ushers advancing on either side in pairs and the attendants following directly behind, the groomsmen taking one aisle and the bridesmaids the other. Crossing the front of the altar the attendants formed a circle, of which the contracting parties were the center. As the bride and her maid of honor neared the altar the groom and his best man issued from the door to the right of the pulpit and took their respective places for the ceremony.

The bride was daintily attired in a gown of the purest white silk, covered by a lovely veil of delicate mist, and holding in her hand a bouquet of bridal roses. She presented the appearance of a quenly bride in every way. The maid of honor, in a dainty white gown, and the attendants were all gracefully in keeping with the general pattern of the wedding.

Mr. James Riley will leave the city the first of June for Cumberland and St. Simon's Islands.

Mr. Harry Cabaniss has gone to New York and Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. L. Johnson will return home the 1st of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sanders will go to St. Simon's Island the first day of June. They will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Williams Sanders.

Miss Virginia Arnold will spend the early part of June at the southern seashore.

Dr. and Mrs. Elkin will go to St. Simon's for a few weeks' pleasure and recreation.

stly breakfast. The table was beautifully decorated with water lilies and ferns and a carefully prepared menu was beautifully served. The guests were: Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Lomax, of Washington, with Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. William A. Hemphill, Mrs. Albert Cox and Mrs. Sam Inman, of Atlanta.

Rev. John Perry, of Brunswick, has returned to his home after a pleasant visit to Atlanta.

Miss Myrtle Steadman, of Sylva, N. C., after a visit to Miss Hattie Morbet, has returned home. Miss Steadman is a young lady of fine voice and sings delightfully.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Estes will go to Europe this summer.

Mr. C. V. Benthuysen, of New York, is in the city. Mr. Benthuysen represents the American Art Publishing Company and is one of the finest tenor singers in the state of New York. For many years he held the first tenor place in the choir of the First Presbyterian church in the metropolis.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson's luncheon, given Tuesday at the residence of her father, Major Mims, to the distinguished Washington guests, was an elegant affair in detail. The dining room, which is one of the most artistic in appointment in the south, was made tropical looking by palms and a profusion of superb roses. Each guest was presented with a handsome bouquet of roses from noted Brookwood, and the time was happily spent by the guests.

The desk which was used by Mrs. Potter Palmer at the world's fair will be sent to Mrs. Joseph Thompson to use during the exposition. The desk in question was carved by a young woman of North Carolina and is not only beautiful from an artistic point, but is interesting as a historical relic. The gavel that Mrs. Thompson uses in calling her meetings together is made of wood from General Jackson's old home and is sent by Mrs. Donaldson, of Tennessee.

Last evening a very quiet but happy marriage occurred at St. Luke's Episcopal church, Rev. Scully officiating. The contracting parties were Mrs. Mamie Urquhart, of this city, and Mr. Montrose Molenaor, of Macon. After the ceremonies the bridal party were entertained at the home of their bride's mother, Mrs. P. A. Lynch. Mr. and Mrs. Molenaor leave this morning for their home in Macon. Mr. Molenaor is a well-known and enterprising young business man. Mrs. Urquhart is a daughter of the late Mr. P. A. Lynch. They have the best wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness.

The most delightful musical entertainment planned for next week is the recital to be given by Professor L. M. Mayer on the 31st instant. The affair will be high class and will bring together much of the culture and refinement of music loving Atlanta. On this occasion all the advanced pupils of Mr. Mayer will take part.

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THE WEATHER TODAY

And the Government's Synopsis of the Weather Yesterday.

Last night's map shows barometric pressure to be high over the eastern country, the crest of the ridge resting over the Ohio valley. The temperature had fallen in the extreme south, but a slight rise was general in all other portions. Rain was falling at Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla., and Galveston, Tex. During the day showers of .01 of an inch or over fell at Jacksonville, Fla.; at Washington, D. C.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Norfolk, Va., and at Rapid City, S. D. Cloudy weather prevailed, except in the northeast section.

Forecast for Georgia for today: Fair in northern; showers in southern portion; warm.

Local Report for May 22, 1895.

Mean daily temperature 62
Normal temperature 69
Highest in 21 hours 69
Lowest in 24 hours 51
Rainfall 24 hours to 7 p.m. 0.01
Diciency of rainfall since January 1 0.00

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p.m.

MAX. TEMP.
Wind Velocity
Pressure

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
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 PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kombe, corner Lancaster Ave. and Baring St.
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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 23, 1895.

Wiping Out Sectionalism.

It is impossible to read the accounts in our news columns of the great confederate reunion at Houston without feeling that in this year of grace the last vestige of sectionalism and the last of the old war issues are about to be wiped out forever.

The streets of Houston today are bright with the blended colors of the union and the confederacy. Arm in arm, the veterans who wore the blue and the gray may be met at every turn, and the soldiers of the regular army are participating in the parades of the confederate veterans. The enthusiasm evoked by the presence of the daughters of Lee and Davis and the great generals of the confederacy pervades the air and the warm-hearted southerners are cheering General Schofield, the commander of the federal army and the other distinguished union veterans who have joined him in this graceful recognition of the valor and the patriotism of the southern soldiers.

This reunion is an event of national importance, and it is the keynote to our future history and politics. It is not a glorification of either side; it is simply the mutual recognition by representative northerners and southerners, union soldiers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic and confederate veterans of the loyalty, bravery and patriotism of both sides. Above this scene floats the banner of the republic and there is not a spectator who would not shed his heart's blood in its defense.

Next week a somewhat similar event will occur in Chicago, when a stately monument to the confederate dead of Camp Douglass will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies. There, as in Houston, the ex-confederates and ex-federals will fraternize and march in the same procession. The regular army and the Grand Army of the Republic will participate, and the prominent confederates who will attend from all parts of the south will be cordially greeted by the most distinguished surviving generals of the union army.

Now it will be impossible for extremists, north or south, to minimize the significance of these gatherings. They are in the nature of a spontaneous uprising of the American people against the perpetuation of the old passions and prejudices which in the past came so near wrecking our republic. Hereafter the press and the politicians will fight shy of the old sectional and war issues, for they are now put upon notice that the people are tired of them. The north and south have come to a better understanding, and their sons stand shoulder to shoulder under one flag, working for one country and one destiny. When the followers of Grant and Lee unite in the exercises at Houston and Chicago there is no longer any room in this country for the narrow sectionalists who would keep up the bitter strife of a generation ago. Grant's appeal, "let us have peace," has at last been realized.

Why Not Lock Them Up?

The president of a St. Louis bank has issued an order forbidding his clerks from attending horse races under penalty of dismissal.

He says that he does not want his employees to be led into temptation, and he is afraid that if they go to races they will be lost, lose their own money, and finally use their employer's funds in the hope of recovering their losses.

The St. Louis banker does not go far enough. He should lock up his employees and keep them under guard all the time. If they are allowed their liberty they will be subject to many temptations. Suppose they go into society, fall in love, become politically ambitious or pick up some fat which costs money? These things have caused men to fall and bank clerks should be kept away from them.

The only safe way of dealing with clerks who handle money is to keep them securely confined, and it might be a good idea to shave their heads and force them to wear a peculiar garb which would make it easy to designate them if they should escape. It is utter nonsense to bar them out from the races and leave every other temptation open to them.

But the clerks might refuse to submit to such restrictions. This is possible but not probable. Clerks who are willing to submit to the prohibition in regard to horse races would submit to anything. If they will yield one point they will yield another. If they will at the command of their employers give a pledge never to go to a race, they will promise never to call on a girl, marry, take a glass of wine, or do anything

else that will tempt them to increase their expenditures. But we very seriously doubt the willingness of the St. Louis banker's clerks to yield to his first demand. Would it not be better for him to employ men of known character at good wages?

A Muddled Contemporary.

An evening contemporary quotes from our issue of the 21st this paragraph from an editorial:

The great moving power of the single gold standard in the world today is the English government. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, England is the great creditor nation of the world. The balance of the world over Great Britain over \$10,000,000.

After pouring into its readers the amazing fact that The Constitution for the one-millionth time has admitted that England is the creditor nation of the world at large, our contemporary clips the following from another editorial in our issue of the 21st:

If we are exporting to England four times the amount in value of our imports from that country, why should we adopt the policy of a debtor country, almost hopelessly involved?

Our contemporary saw something so inconsistent in these two paragraphs that it commented on them in a leading editorial, and revamped them in parallel columns and then rehashed them in a squib.

The statements made in The Constitution's two editorials of the same date will stand. They state two well-known facts in very plain English, viz., that England is the "great creditor nation of the world," but that "we export to her four times the amount in value of our imports from that country." After making this last statement we ask the very natural question: "Why should we adopt the policy of a debtor nation almost hopelessly involved?" This can mean but one thing, and that is that ours is not "a debtor nation hopelessly involved," and therefore it is not compelled to act like a debtor nation and submit to the financial domination of England.

We have always harped upon the fact that England is the "great creditor nation of the world," and we have maintained at the same time that England buys more of our products than we do of hers, and that it would be folly for us to act in our dealings with her as though we were "a debtor nation almost hopelessly involved," when we are in point of fact independent of England. This is the gist of our contention plainly stated, and our muddled contemporary may print it in big type, for it is a good thing to keep before the public, and we expect to make it prominent.

Yes, gentlemen, we repeat that "England is the great creditor nation of the world." The balance of the world owes Great Britain over \$10,000,000,000." Yet while this is true, we must again ask the question:

If we are exporting to England four times the amount in value of our imports from that country, why should we adopt the policy of a debtor country, almost hopelessly involved?

In other words, why should we act like a debtor country? Our contemporary does not see the point, then it is "hopelessly involved" in a mighty muddle which we do not propose to straighten out. Our original statements were too plain to be misunderstood, but when primer English is called for we can furnish it. Our aim is to please.

The Two Carlisles.

There was once a Carlisle of the masses and there is now a Carlisle of the classes. The former represented the people, sympathized with them and advocated their interests; the latter is on the side of the privileged few, and when he speaks he voices the sentiments of the monopolists and money kings.

Commenting on Mr. Carlisle's Memphis speech, The New Orleans Times-Democrat appeals from Philip drunk to Philip sober. It appeals "from Carlisle, the spokesman of Mr. Cleveland, to Carlisle, the representative of the people." Our contemporary then quotes a few telling extracts from Mr. Carlisle's strong silver speech when the Bland-Allison act was pending, a speech which has been recently reproduced in our columns. The Times-Democrat says:

It is unnecessary, however, to point out the secretary's many mistakes and false assertions. He himself did not think the same way only a short time ago, and his change of sentiment seems to have come since Mr. Cleveland made him his secretary.

When the Bland-Allison bill came up in congress, Mr. Carlisle, then member of congress from Kentucky, voted for free coinage.

He explained afterwards that he voted for it against his own judgment, and he preferred the act of 1834, which was the same as the Senate's.

He then wanted to amend the bill, but objected to the bill, not because he feared that too much silver would be coined under it, but because he feared that the secretary of the treasury, under the influence of the gold interests, would limit the purchase of bullion and the coinage of the silver to the minimum specie.

He spoke then for the people, "the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes," who speak more for the idle holders of idle capital. He wanted them to get the silver into circulation at once "to afford the full measure of relief," "to resume the grinding process that had been going on for the last few years." He then wanted silver because it would improve the value of commodities, including labor, invite investments, infuse life into the dead industries of the country and quicken the pulsations of trade in all its departments.

When Mr. Carlisle represented the people he spoke like the people.

This sharp comment is more than justified by the facts of the case. In the speech referred to Mr. Carlisle thus spoke of the demonetization of silver:

According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise on three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other apparatus of commerce, which it would

would be most sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.

I am in favor of every practicable and

constitutional measure that will have a tendency to defeat or retard the perpetration of this great crime, and I am also in favor of every practical and constitutional measure that will aid us in devising a just and equitable system of values between the two metals, so that they will circulate side by side and not alternately drive each other into exile from one country to another. Silver is now appreciating in the market, and its remonetization and restoration to the coinage by this country will undoubtedly accelerate its appreciation in the future.

The millions of producers and wage earners who have seen the steady shrinkage of values and the distress caused by the operation of the single gold standard will say that Mr. Carlisle was a true prophet when he made that speech. Naturally, his Memphis address will be greatly weakened and injured by his eloquent and sound argument for silver which still remains unanswered and cannot possibly be answered by himself. After once vindicating the truth, it cannot through the same witness be proved to be a falsehood.

Flowers for Chicago.

Through the courtesy of the Western and Atlantic railroad a car of flowers will be sent from Atlanta to Chicago with which to decorate the confederate monument to be unveiled at Camp Douglass on the 30th of May. Major J. L. McCollum, the superintendent of the road, a gallant confederate veteran, will give his personal attention to the prompt forwarding of the flowers and has generously arranged to store them in a refrigerator car so that they will land in Chicago as fresh as when they left Atlanta.

The city of Savannah will also contribute a car of flowers, which will be forwarded to arrive here in time to leave with the Atlanta car over the Western and Atlantic railroad on the night of the 25th instant.

We hope that the car which leaves Atlanta will be filled, and we urge the people of the city to be generous in their donations of flowers for this worthy purpose. Major McCollum makes the announcement that the car will leave Atlanta on the evening of the 25th instant and that he will gladly receive and acknowledge all flowers sent to his office by 4 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

We would like to announce on Sunday morning that so many flowers had been sent that they could not all be crowded in one car, and in this case we would insist that the remainder be used as a floral tribute for the gallant railroad man who has thrown his heart in this good work.

Another Monetary Crime.

A correspondent of The New York World writes as follows:

A western paper boasts that congress, with full knowledge that the change of ratio from 15 to 1 to 15.98 to 1 would prevent the free coinage of silver and drive silver out of circulation, made that change in 1834, the housing crisis of 1837, the vote of 1836, and the secession of 1861 to 7. Benton, Calhoun, Webster, Frelighsby and Slair Wright were among those who voted for it and Andrew Jackson approved the bill. The question is then asked: Why don't the silver men denounce the "crime" of 1834 as well as the "crime" of 1837? Perhaps the answer is to be found in the fact that congress on both occasions thought it was cheapening the payment of debts. The act of 1837 stopped the coinage of a dollar worth 2 cents more than a gold dollar. The act of 1834 simply provided that nine-gold eagles should be coined into ten gold eagles, and the supreme court compelled creditors to take the new eagles.

It remains to be seen what policy must be adopted to cover the annual difference between the government's income and its expenditures.

It is practically certain that something must be done, and that if the existing system continues the government will be forced either to the necessity of making a radical reduction in its expenditures or of running hopelessly in debt to meet them.

It is earnestly to be hoped that what is done and whatever system is adopted there will be no class discrimination and that such taxes as must be paid will be levied without discrimination.

It is time to require the bondholders and foreign property owners who are growing rich by their investments in this country to pay their just proportion to the expense of government and the people will not be satisfied with any system that guarantees them exemption.

Free Silver in Memphis.

The decision of the supreme court knocking out the income tax and depriving the government of about \$15,000,000 in revenue which had been collected upon as a certainty even after the enunciation of the measure by the first decision, has put the newspapers to talking as to the policy that must be adopted to supply an adequate income to meet the constantly increasing expenses of the government. The Chicago Times-Herald publishes several columns of interviews from leading citizens, including many of the most prominent business men of that city, on the subject. Some declare that it will be absolutely necessary for the government to levy an additional tax on whisky, the探头 of the income tax, and to impose a stamp tax on all notes, checks and other such commercial papers. Still others declare that the government must issue more bonds, and quite a number are of the opinion that the law is unconstitutional will force the government to derive its revenues from import duties, and argue that for this reason the policy of protection has come to stay. Mr. Frank H. Cooper, of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., the great dry goods merchants of Chicago, says:

The government must have more revenue and I cannot see that a tax on such luxuries could be a hardship upon the masses. European governments derive an immense income from liquors and tobacco. It is a great pity that the income tax law could not have stood as it was originally passed.

For the burdens of taxation should be so apportioned that they will fall in the ratio of the wealth of the person taxed. I feel that the millionaires of the country are not paying their share.

A great many people will be inclined to accept the views of Mr. Cooper and to regret that the law as originally passed was not approved. Under the law as passed by congress incomes of more than \$4,000 were subject to a tax of 2 per cent and there was no discrimination between the coupon-clipping bondholders and those who derive their in-

comes from productive investments. The first decision of the court, however, exempted bondholders and those whose incomes were derived from rents. This is the last decision of the court, being true, the last decision of the court invalidating the whole measure was not received with regret.

A New York bank president in commenting on the decision says that "the small loss which the government will suffer can be made up from some other source." And the president of another bank of the same city says "the effect of the decision will be felt far beyond the boundaries of our country."

Both of these statements are correct, for "the small loss which the government will suffer" by the decision will be made up by increasing the burden of the taxpayers, while those who are already exempted, and to whom the law was passed, will continue to enjoy immunity from bearing their just part of the burden, and strange to say those who are thus exempted are the very ones who are most able to pay.

As to the effect of the decision being felt "far beyond the boundaries of our country," it is evidently correct. The income of immense possessions which are owned by people who live abroad are exempted, and yet their property is protected by the revenues derived from the taxation of those who are within the reach of the government's power to tax.

One of the persons interviewed by The Times-Herald calls attention to the fact that the state of Illinois was put to the expense of \$300,000 last year in protecting property in that city during the Chicago strike, but the income of this property is exempt from taxation, and the mass of the people are compelled to pay the tax for the protection of the property which yields it.

Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, in his dissenting opinion, declared that the decision of the court practically destroyed the power of the government to reach incomes, taking from congress its rightful power to fix the rate of taxation, but substituting therefor a rule incapable of application without imposing the most monstrous inequality on the citizens of a common country. He declares that the decision reverses the common rule of taxation, while exempting those who were best able to pay and forcing the burden on those who were least able to pay. He believes the decision to be the most disastrous blow ever struck at the constitutional power of congress, and he regards it as a public calamity.

Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, predicted that the decision would provoke a contest such as the country should have been spared, and he says that "the result is one deeply to be deplored, for it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a disaster to the country. The practical, if not the direct, effect of the decision today is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization and to invest them with power and influence that may be pernicious to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the government, and who ought not to be subjected to the domination of aggregated wealth."

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SECRETARY CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, rep.: We note no sign anywhere in the press of any opinion of the efforts that are making in Germany, England and France for a larger use of silver. The growing sentiment abroad, caused by a clear view of the needs of European commerce, is not referred to.

St. Louis Republic, rep.: But, in one form or the other, the free coinage of silver is the demand of the democracy. The worst mistake the Cleveland administration has made has lain in its reluctance to concede anything to the democratic feeling in favor of silver.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.: Mr. Carlisle shows that he is very much disturbed by his own record as a senator and congressman. He was a jealous champion of free silver coinage in those days. As late as June, 1890, he voted for a bill restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. With him in that vote were twenty-eight other democratic senators. That vote was in accordance with the speech he made in February, 1873, was pending in that body, and he voted for it.

He then wanted to amend the bill, not because he feared that too much silver would be coined under it, but because he feared that the secretary of the treasury, under the influence of the gold interests, would limit the purchase of bullion and the coinage of the silver to the minimum specie.

He spoke then for the people, "the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes," who speak more for the idle holders of idle capital. He wanted them to get the silver into circulation at once "to afford the full measure of relief," "to resume the grinding process that had been going on for the last few years." He then wanted silver because it would improve the value of

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

In Atlanta today—
WEATHER: Fair.
EVENTS: Knights of Pythias 10:30, Kiser building.

Board of education, 4 p. m.
Order of Railway Conductors, Venable building, 1 p. m.

Aldermanic board, 4 p. m.

Lecture by John R. Caldwell, subject, "John," Knights of Pythias ball, 8 p. m.

Professor Howell's concert, the Grand, 8 p. m.

Baseball, Atlanta vs. Memphis, Athletic park 3:45 p. m.

—Captain W. B. Burnett, of Athens, is registered at the Kimball.

—Editor George M. Napier, of the Walton News, is at Hotel Marion.

—Dr. H. Amster returned from New York and has resumed his practice.

—Colonel W. A. Bonnel, a prominent citizen of Columbus, is a guest at the Markham house.

—Hon. H. D. Moore, representative of Clayton county in the legislature, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Quite a large party of Atlanta young people is being organized to go down to Cumberland Island early in June for a ten days' stay.

—The Musical for the benefit of the woman's department of the exposition will occur this evening at the residence of Judge W. R. Hammond, on Washington street.

—City Warden Hunter was given a verdict in the city court yesterday for \$300 against H. A. Hager, the negro editor of "The People's Advocate." The suit was for libel.

—Tonight at 8 o'clock Mr. John M. Caldwell, of Anniston, Ala., will lecture his subject being "John." The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Alabama Society.

—Mrs. Henry L. Wilson, chairman of agriculture and horticulture, called a meeting of her committee at her residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock; business of importance to be attended to.

—The suit of Blodock against the western and Atlantic Railroad company for \$50,000 damages in the city court of Atlanta before Judge Westmoreland was yesterday thrown out of court after a day consumed in the trial.

—Detectives Mehaffey and Bedford arrested Alex Harman yesterday afternoon on the charge of burglary. Harman was the butler at the boarding house of Mrs. Shields on Washington street and stole from a trunk \$7.

—Mr. Charles E. Currier, cashier of the Atlanta National bank, is quite ill at his apartments on Broad street, at the corner of Walton, and the present indications are that he will not be able to be out for some time to come.

—Governor Atkinson returned from Florida yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. While there he visited his wife's relatives at Marianna, Fla. He was accompanied on his return by his little son who has been in Florida for some months.

—Dr. William E. Hall will deliver one of his fine lectures tonight at the Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, admission only 50 cents. Tickets for sale at John M. Miller's and at Tripp's grocery store on Marietta street. The lecture is for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society.

—A meeting of the ways and means committee of the woman's board of the Cotton States and International exposition is called for tomorrow, Friday morning, at 9:30 o'clock at No. 14 North Avenue. A meeting of the executive committee of the colonial department will also be held at the same place at 10:30 o'clock.

—Chief Connolly yesterday received a telegram from Chief of Police Hill, of Chattanooga, asking that a negro named John Harris be notified of his father's death at that place. He left a lot of money which will be turned over to Harris if he can be found. Chief Connolly asks that other papers copy this item.

—During Chief Connolly's absence from the city Chief of Detectives Wright was at the helm of the police department. He assumed his new responsibilities with his accustomed energy and conducted the affairs with great credit to himself. Chief Connolly found every thing in good shape upon his return and was well pleased at the state of affairs at the station house.

—Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association was held at Oakland cemetery. The purpose of the meeting was to formally accept the new wire fence enclosing the graves of the confederate dead. The fence is a good one and will serve a useful and sacred purpose in protecting the graves from desecration. The Association is doing a good work and is in a flourishing condition.

—Henry Ernest Wilkes, ten-year-old son of Mr. Frank Wilkes, the well-known railroad man, who resides on Windsor street, was badly hurt yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a swing in the yard at home. While the swing was moving at full stretch, one of the rings gave way and the boy was thrown about thirty feet. One of his shoulders was dislocated, one knee joint badly hurt and one rib broken. Dr. Danforth and Dr. White were called in and rendered the necessary attention. Late last night he was resting nicely.

—One of the prettiest cards of welcome to the Knights of Pythias swinging in Atlanta is one that hangs over the counter at the Markham. It is a large bristol card, and is done in colors with pen and ink by Mr. Henry Burge, one of the clerks at the hotel. The card indicates that there is quite a degree of talk about the Pythians and the card attracts the attention of all who enter the hotel corridor. The Knights of Pythias, the members of which are making the Markham their headquarters, are especially proud of the piece of work and more than one of them has asked to purchase it. Mr. Burge, however, has decided to give the card to Hon. Hamilton Douglas, who was yesterday elected supreme representative of the Georgia lodge.

MR. HOWELL'S CONCERT.

His Testimonial at the Grand Tonight Will Be Excellent.

The concert to be given as a testimonial to Mr. Henry Howell at the Grand tonight will be an event of special interest in music circles. The evening's programme will begin with a Beethoven quartet given by Mr. Randecker, Mr. Prigitz, Mr. Boehm and Mr. Pappenheimer. These have only appeared in public before on one occasion and were given a most hearty reception. Miss Chifford, who has a most excellent soprano voice, has consented to appear, has Mrs. O'Brien, who will render Mayerbeer's "Ah Mon Dieu" and several other ballads.

Mr. H. M. Powers, who was elected treasurer, is the son of the late Virgil Powers and one of the best known and most successful financiers in the state.

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IT STARTS ANEW.

The Reorganization of the Georgia Southern and Florida Yesterday.

ALL OFFICERS WERE ELECTED.

Board of Directors Elected and Go into a Long Session.

WILLIAM CHECKLEY SHAW IS PRESIDENT

Receiver Sparks is Retained as General Manager—What the New President Says About the Road's Policy.

The organization of the Georgia Southern railroad was completed yesterday in Atlanta.

The incorporators and the reorganization committee met at 9 o'clock yesterday in private rooms at the Aragon and were in session all day. The road is once more on solid ground. The charter was filed with the secretary of state; all of the directors and officers were elected.

Under the new organization William Checkley Shaw, one of the three purchasers of the property, will be president.

W. B. Sparks, who has been receiver of the road since 1891, will be general manager.

H. M. Powers, of Macon, was elected treasurer.

These were the only officers elected yesterday, but a board of directors consisting of the following were chosen:

Colonel H. M. Smart, Savannah, chairman; Thomas B. Gresham, Baltimore; Charles D. Fisher, Baltimore; D. U. Herrmann, New York; Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore; Henry Rice, New York; William Checkley Shaw, Baltimore.

The local directors from Macon were

Mr. William Checkley Shaw, the president, is a native of Baltimore. He is, although forty-four years of age, of quite youthful appearance, but at the first glance the force and energy of his character are perceptible.

Mr. Shaw, while he was born in Baltimore and lived there some years, has spent most of his life in England. He is enthusiastic over the prospects of the road.

"I shall try to identify myself with the south as much as possible," he said last night. "I have been down to this section quite frequently and am impressed with the idea that it has great prospects.

The road will be operated independently. We shall begin at once to build it up in all places where there is anything like improvement needed and it is my intention to give to the people of the southern section of the state one of the finest and most complete systems that touches Georgia.

"Of course, we have every reason to hope for the success of the new company. It is on a solid foundation and the board of directors have plans which will assure its success."

Mr. Shaw left last night for the "sound money" convention at Memphis, where he will remain until the discussion there is finished. After the adjournment there he will return to Georgia, where he will remain for some time inspecting the road of which which put Mr. St. John, of the Seaboard Air-Line, in the office of president.

The corridors of the hotel were alive with railroad men and all manner of rumors were abroad as to the purpose of the new organization and the result of the election.

There were those who said that the directors would elect Charles D. Fisher president. This was the rumor that gained general credence, but there were others who with a significant smile denied all statements as to what would be the result of the reorganization except that which put Mr. St. John, of the Seaboard Air-Line, in the office of president.

As to the Seaboard.

Will the Georgia Southern be operated with the Seaboard? This is the question in which a large number of the railroad men are interested.

The new deal and the friendly relations

existing between the officers go to show that there is some plan on foot whereby the interests of the two roads will be combined.

Then, the Seaboard Air-Line gets its southern connections and the Georgia Southern will find an opening toward the north by Athens.

President Shaw denies this, however.

"The road," he said, "will be operated independently. We have no understanding with any other road. What we want to do is to build up our property as strong as possible now. The Georgia Southern will not link on to any other road."

At 11 o'clock last night the president left for Memphis. All of the other directors have returned home. They will meet again within the next month.

For the Legislature.

The public is interested in the competitive passenger war for Cumberland and St. Simon's islands business.

The Plant system Pullman car leaves Atlanta every evening at 7 o'clock for Brunswick, arriving there at 7 o'clock next morning over the Central railroad to Macon, thence to Tifton, to Brunswick. Returning Pullman car leaves Brunswick at 7 o'clock p. m. and arrives at Atlanta at 7 o'clock a. m.

They also have a day train leaving Atlanta at 7:30 o'clock and arriving at Brunswick at 7:35 a. m. Returning leave Brunswick at 8 o'clock a. m. and arrive at Atlanta at 8:05 p. m.

Passenger Traffic Manager Wren says never had the Atlanta public fail to patronize the line he represents and confidently expects a good share of the Cumberland and St. Simon's islands' business.

The boats leave Brunswick from the Plant system docks.

PRESIDENT HOFFMAN HERE.

The President of the Seaboard Air-Line in Atlanta Yesterday.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning President E. C. Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air-Line, and Mr. E. St. John, vice president of the same road, came into Atlanta and were sidetracked in a special car near the Markham.

Here they remained quietly during the day, going out only once from the car.

This visit was made to the office of King & Spalding, attorneys for the road, who have agreed to the option for injunction against the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in the United States court for the southern district.

The visit of the president was made in reference to the case. With Mr. St. John he was in consultation with the attorneys during the whole morning. After the conference both returned immediately to their car, where they remained until last night at 7:45 o'clock, when the vestibule pulled out.

The fight which will be fought in Macon on the 20th will be one of the most celebrated trials of the year.

The officers of all the roads composing the Southern Railway and Steamship Association have been notified and all are preparing to make a heated contest.

ON TO MEMPHIS.

The Delegates to the "Sound Money Convention" Left Yesterday.

The Atlanta delegates to the "sound money convention," to be held at Memphis, left yesterday afternoon for that city. The delegates are: Messrs. C. A. Collier, T. B. Neal, R. F. Maddox, Lewis Beck, H. T. Inman, A. L. Holbrook, A. H. Cox, F. H. Richardson, George Hiller, B. H. Hill and W. C. Glenn. Mr. George R. DeSausse, who is also a delegate, went to Memphis ahead of the other gentlemen and is a guest of Mr. W. C. Glenn.

The fate of the road and its subsequent history are well known. Through all its changes Mr. Sparks has been intimately associated with it and his election to general manager is but a fit appreciation of the great work he has done.

Mr. H. M. Powers, who was elected treasurer, is the son of the late Virgil Powers and one of the best known and most successful financiers in the state.

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rest will be selected at the next meeting of the board of directors.

The Executive Committee.

The board of directors the executive committee will consist of President Shaw, H. P. Smart, Thomas P. Gresham, Charles D. Fisher and D. U. Herrmann.

The bonds of the new road will be placed out at once. There will be issued \$4,000,000 of 5 per cent gold bonds. Of these \$370,000 will be issued immediately. These are the fifty-year bonds. The stock will be issued as follows: \$684,000 first preferred stock, \$1,084,000 second preferred stock, and \$1,000,000 common stock.

The Bondholders Cared For.

The new company decided to care for the holders of the old bonds.

The holders of the old bonds will receive as exchange \$1,000 in the new 5 per cent bonds, \$300 in the first preferred stock, \$200 in the second preferred stock, and the same amount in the common stock. In this way the holders of the bonds will come into possession of a large amount of the stock.

To Pool the Stock.

The directors have decided not to risk any chances. The history of the road will make it peculiarly liable to litigation, and for this reason there was a resolution introduced at the session yesterday afternoon to keep off hostile interference.

This resolution which was passed by the directors recommended that the stockholders pool their stock in a voting trust for a period of two years. This action will enable the present bondholders to obtain control of the property and, as mentioned, prevent it from passing into hostile hands.

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OFFICERS ELECTED.

Americus, Ga., Selected As the Place for Next Year's Meeting.

SCHATZMAN IS GRAND CHANCELLOR.

Savannah Secured Nearly All of the Drill Prizes.

DIVISION NO. 8 WON FIRST PRIZE.

Another Savannah Division Won Third Drill Prize—A Savannah Man Won the Individual.

An election of officers in the morning, a prize drill in the afternoon and examination work at night made yesterday a busy and an interesting day for the Knights of Pythias.

The election of officers occupied all of yesterday and the changes in the constitution were not taken up. The matter of the next place of meeting, however, was decided in favor of Americus.

There were seven changes made in officers of the grand lodge. Grand Chan-



GRAND CHANCELLOR SCHATZMAN. He Was a Macon Knight and Succeeded Hamilton Douglas.

cellor Hamilton Douglas was succeeded by W. H. Schatzman, of Macon; Grand Vice Chancellor C. W. Underwood, of Rome, was succeeded by C. Henry Cohen, of Augusta; Grand Prelate L. Zacharias, of Bainbridge, was succeeded by C. A. Warren, of Hawkinsville; Grand Master at Arms T. S. Jones, of Augusta, was succeeded by Dr. Hugo Robinson, of Albany; Grand Inner Guard J. M. Saunders, of Columbus, was succeeded by T. M. Goodrum, of Newnan, and Supreme Representative A. M. Haywood, of Brunswick, was succeeded by Hamilton Douglas, past grand chancellor.

Grand Master of Exchequer C. A. Cox, of Savannah; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals William T. Leopold, of Savannah, and Supreme Representative T. J. Carling, of Macon, remain in office, the first two by virtue of a resolution and the last named because of an unexpired term, as the supreme representatives are elected for two years, one always holding over.

When the grand lodge adjourned yesterday it was to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock to transact unfinished business.

In the afternoon the prize drill occurred and the Savannah sir knights swept the day. The scene was a brilliant one when Colonel R. F. Harman reviewed the sir knights in dress parade, the Fifth Regiment band furnishing the stirring music. The evening was a delightful one. Division No. 3, of Savannah, won the prize of \$20 for the best drilled company. This division was commanded by Captain Juchter. Division No. 6, of Augusta, Captain Hall commanding, secured second prize, and division No. 15, of Savannah, won third prize for the best drilled company. Captain Cann commanded this company.

The prize for the visiting company having the greatest number of men was won by division No. 1, of Savannah, Captain C. A. Cox, commanding.

The first prize for the best drilled sir knight was won by a Savannahian—A. S. Cohen, of division No. 1. The second prize for individual drilling was won by George Barr, of division No. 6, Augusta. The third prize was won by Charles Sankey, of Augusta.

As soon as the drill was over the review was held by Colonel Harman and when the city was reached an election for officers of the uniform rank was held.

Last night the exemplification of the rank of knight was gone through with at the Grand by Atlanta lodge No. 20, which is celebrated all over the United States for its splendid team work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It Was Very Lively on Account of the Many Combinations.

The special order for 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the meeting of the grand lodge was the election of officers. There were a number mentioned in connection with



GRAND VICE CHANCELLOR COHEN. In Augusta He Is Better Known as Mr. C. Henry Cohen.

several offices and lively contests were expected in all of them where any opposition had developed.

Two Atlanta men were in the race for officers. It was understood that Hamilton Douglas, at that time grand chancellor, wanted to be supreme representative, while the friends of Captain Tip Harrison had announced their determination to make a very vigorous effort to pull him through for the office of grand keeper of records and seals.

The success of both seemed certain right before last, but yesterday morning it became known that the Savannah delegation would support the Macon candidate for grand chancellor and the Atlanta candidate for supreme representative, the Macon delegation supporting the Atlanta candidate for supreme representative and the Savannah candidate for grand keeper of records and seals. This insured the re-

election of William T. Leopold as the Atlanta delegation was not strong enough to elect Captain Harrison.

The friends of Grand Vice Chancellor C. W. Underwood, of Rome, insisted that he should be in the race, but he refused and withdrew. After his withdrawal he received a complimentary vote of 80. The election of Mr. Schatzman was therefore unanimous.

When the election of the supreme representative for some one to succeed the retiring representative, Mr. Haywood, of Brunswick, Mr. R. W. Hunt, of Augusta, was in the field as a promising candidate. It was evident, however, with all that had gone before that it would be almost impossible to beat Hamilton Douglas, of Atlanta, and Mr. Hunt withdrew, receiving, however, a fine complimentary vote, cast by many friends.

The candidates for the office of vice grand chancellor were C. A. Cox, Cohen, grand prelate. Mr. Cohen secured the largest number of votes, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah voting for Mr. Cohen.

Then followed an election for grand prelate to succeed Mr. Zacharias. Mr. C. A. Warren, of Hawkinsville, was elected to the office of grand prelate. Then followed the liveliest race of the meeting, that between Captain Tip Harrison, of Atlanta, and the present incumbent, who was re-elected, William T. Newbold, of Savannah. Captain Harrison received 102 votes, while 19 were cast for Mr. Leopold.

The other officers elected were grand master at arms, grand inner guard and grand outer guard, making the complete list of officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Grand Chancellor—W. H. Schatzman, Macon, Ga.

Grand Vice Chancellor—C. Henry Cohen, Augusta, Ga.

Grand Prelate—C. A. Warren, of Hawkinsville, Ga.

Grand Master of Exchequer—C. A. Cox, Savannah, Ga.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—William T. Leopold, Savannah, Ga.

Grand Master at Arms—Dr. Hugo Robinson, Albany, Ga.

Grand Inner Guard—T. M. Goodrum, Newnan, Ga.

Grand Outer Guard—W. H. Stywald, West Point, Ga.

Supreme Representatives—Hamilton Douglas, Atlanta, Ga., and A. M. Haywood, Brunswick, Ga.

AT PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS.

Two Thousand People Watched the Drill of the Sir Knights.

Ponce de Leon Springs was at its prettiest when the several divisions, numbering 400 in all, of the Knights of Pythias marched into the open, grass-carpeted square at Ponce de Leon yesterday afternoon.

The weather had turned slightly cooler and the breeze was just strong enough to give the branches of the shade trees a slight shaking now and then. The pavilion was crowded, the greater portion of those present being ladies.

The Fifth Regiment band, which is one of the best organizations of its kind in the country, headed the sir knights as they marched upon the drill field, preparatory to the exercises of the day. It was a brilliant scene and one of beauty and magnificence. The handsome uniforms of the sir knights and the bright swords that reflected back the sunlight in sparkling spots, combined to add splendor to the occasion.

The first company called out was division No. 3, commanded by Captain John J. Juchter. The judges selected for the drill competition were C. A. Cox, of Macon; Captain W. L. Atkinson, of West Point, and Captain W. G. Boles, of Macon. There were twenty-five men in division No. 3 and under Captain Juchter the commands were almost perfectly carried out.



GRAND INNER GUARD GOODWIN. He Hails From Newnan and is the Youngest Officer.

Every detail was looked after and frequently after some difficult maneuver, the sir knights of our division won the applause of other knights and spectators.

There was a union of movement that was extraordinary and it is safe to say that there is not a military company in the state that can march and countermarch with any more precision than division No. 3.

There was not the slightest hesitation in a single movement and there were only two very decided mistakes made by the company. These were in the matter of individual drill, while the company was being put through the sir knight manual. Too much praise cannot be accorded this division for its fine appearance and soldierly marching.

Division No. 6, of Augusta, commanded by Captain Hall, was next on the field. This company drilled well and was extremely facile in some of the marching orders, though in one or two instances several of the men displayed a hesitation as if they were not thoroughly acquainted with the movement. An unfortunate mishap occurred to this company, one of the officers stumbling and bending his scabbard.

Division No. 15, of Savannah, was the next and last company on the field. This is one of the younger uniform ranks in the state and the members have only been drilling a short while. They put up a good drill, though one of their officers slipped and fell as in the instance of division 6.

For Awhile There Was Argument. The next event was the individual prize drill. Nineteen men entered for this. The same judges presided. The drill progressed smoothly until only five men were left. The command was then given for sword inspection, by numbers. Three of the sir knights presented their swords with the flat side toward the judges and the officer giving the command. Two of them held their swords with the edges toward the judges.

The judges signaled for the three with the swords flat side out to withdraw. At this there was an instant commotion among the officers standing near. One of them a Savannah man, who afterwards won the prize.

"How can you inspect the edge of a sword?" asked Captain Cox, of Savannah, excitedly.

"Look at the manual book," replied a judge.

The argument pros and cons grew in intensity and heat, the judges feeling sure that they were right. Cooler heads prevailed and it was decided that all five men should remain in and take another try for the prize. The result was that A. S. Cohen, of division No. 1, of Savannah, won first prize \$25; George Barr, of division No. 6, of Augusta, won second prize, \$15, and Charles Sankey, of Augusta, won third prize, \$10.

Other Prizes Announced. After the individual drill the various di-

visions were drawn up on the drill ground and the review by Colonel R. F. Harmon followed. This was an interesting performance, and is very much like the regular army dress parades.

Before the review was concluded the officers of the divisions were called out and the winners of the prizes read for the best drilled companies were read out.

As stated division No. 3, Savannah, won first prize, \$200; the Augusta division won second prize, \$100 and division No. 15, of Savannah, won third prize, \$50. The first prize for the largest number in the company

MIXED PRONUNCIATION.

Hundreds of English Words Are in a Chaotic Condition.

From The Springfield Republican.

The appearance of the second volume of "Ward & Wagnalls' Standard dictionary, with the appendices giving the opinions of over fifty authorities from all parts of the English-speaking world in regard to disputed matters of spelling and pronunciation, makes it possible for the first time to see how wide the variations in good usage are, and goes far to confound those pharisees who look upon their own usage as the only correct thing, and insulting brand those who differ from them as their social inferiors. It is not long since a New England woman in an enterprising letter in the "Critic" expressed her profound conviction that to say "towns" is in mark of inferior breeding. By others it is considered a Western, a scarcely less galling insinuation. Yet in the list of the authorities, not a short one preferring this pronunciation we find Arthur M. Wheeler, M. A., professor of history in Yale university; Alfred Ayres, author of an excellent work on orthoepy; Cecil F. P. Bancroft, principal of Phillips academy at Andover; Albert S. Cook, Ph. D., professor of English language and literature in Yale university, and Theodore Hunt, Ph. D., professor of English at Princeton, besides the many westerners.

In the case of a multitude of other common words a spirit of charity is fostered by a careful study of these lists, with their ingenious system of referring to authorities by number. It is tedious work, but it is worth while for the sake of the light it throws on geographical and personal variations in the use of one language. Do you say "bin" or "bean" for "bean"? The Century dictionary came out strong for the latter, but the balance of evidence is rather for the pronunciation "bean," while the Englishmen and Americans side by side as authors of equal weight on local questions. In the case of "Derby," for instance, there are twenty-four for the rhyme with "Kirby," while exactly the same number vote for "Darby," but the casual observer is likely to fail to note that there are only three Englishmen in the first list. Another case where national lines are drawn is "clerk." There are thirty-one for the pronunciation rhyming with "smirk" and twenty-one for "clerk," but it must not be overlooked that there is just one Englishman who espouses this Americanism, Professor Jebb, of Cambridge university. It may be observed that Wendell Phillips and George Curtis both pronounce it "clerk."

The matter of accent is much easier to determine than such subtleties as vocal colorings, but the variations are equally notable. There are only three Americans, who defend "poppy" for "papa" and "sir" who advocate "mimma" for "mama," with the accent on the last syllable. "Erlton" with the accent on the second syllable, has but one supporter, "Metodrama" is almost universally given with the accent on "drama," made to rhyme—very badly—with calmer, the complicated vocal symbols used in the dictionary not being available for ordinary use. Do you say "half-penny" or "hay-penny"? The latter is given by most of the Englishmen, but not by all. "Suf" has rather the better of "sow" for "sough." "Octopus," which made Mr. Everett so much trouble for congress, may have the accent on either of the first two syllables, and the same is true of "Philistine." Do you say "sug-gest" or "sue-jest"? You can hardly go astray. There are nineteen for the first and thirteen for the second, well balanced, the latter being twice as many as the first. In the case of "again" there is equal difference of opinion as to whether the last syllable should be long or short. "Skele" and "shedule" for "schedule" both have valiant adherents, and "process," with a long "o" as in "tone," muster thirteen supporters. People who are very nice in their speech will find many of their pet foibles carried away. "Rice" for "rise" (rise) is hopelessly snuffed under, and the cherished hothouse fruits of lexicographers, "diz-dain," "conk-ord," "conk-ave," etc., are sorely nipped. One begins to suspect that they never did attain the open air.

"Squalor" to rhyme with jailor still seems mandatory, however—a strange inconsistency when we have the other sound in "squalid" and "deaf" for "deaf" finds not a single adherent. One of the most conspicuous points of orthoepy, characterizing as it does the speech of large regions of English-speaking people, is the sound of the vowel "a." The flat nasal pronunciation of that vowel which is so commonly heard in this country is perhaps the most unlovely of vowel-sounds, not excepting the sharpest French nasals, and it is fortunate that the tendency seems to be toward a broader, more open sound in such words as "path," "bath," "rather," "glass." There is just one brave man who stands up for "bath" with the most flat sound, William Preston Johnston, president of Tulane university. In the case of "earthy" opinion is more divided and the most proper vowel sound is perhaps about half way between the extremes. "Pall Mall" is, of course, "pell-mell," although most of the Americans cited seem to be aware of that local curiosity of pronunciation, or rather of spelling, since that is a case where the original sound of the word has been retained, but the letters composing it have been altered.

The team members were all in new uniforms, which were ordered at a cost of \$200. The work was under the direction of Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley and Frank Pearson. An interesting programme was rendered, all those taking part being Knights of Pythias. The following is the programme:

Overture, "Stradella," Flotow, by Wurm's orchestra.

Opening of the lodge—Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley, Vice Chancellor Robert B. Blackburn, Prelate Richard S. Stiles, Master of Work W. E. Aiges and Master-at-Arms Frank T. Ridge, Opening ode.

During this intermission the following selections will be rendered:

Orchestral selection, Wurm's Orchestra.

Exemplification of rank of knight, full form.

Orchestral selection, Wurm's orchestra.

Closing exercises.

Orchestral selection, grand march, "The Gladiators," Sousa, Wurm's orchestra.

THAT MEETING THIS MORNING.

It was an unexpected turn to affairs, but was made necessary.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

The election of officers consumed more time than was anticipated and the deliberations over the change of constitution were settled over till this morning. The changes are now in force, however, in Atlanta, because of action taken at Washington during the meeting of the supreme lodge.

A change of importance that is under discussion is that which will reduce the per capita tax on subordinate lodges.

HAMILTON DOUGLAS. Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

Vocal solo, selected, Brother Frank Pearson.

Clarinet solo, Brother Fred Wiedemeyer.

Vocal solo, selected, Brother William Owens.

Orchestral selection, Wurm's orchestra.

Exemplification of rank of knight, full form.

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2 South Pryor Street Stores,

Nos. 27 and 29, next to old police station,

at auction tomorrow (Friday) 11:30 a. m.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

2 South Pryor Street Stores,

Nos. 27 and 29, next to old police

SHE DROPS ANOTHER.

New Orleans Outplays the Home Team
in a Good Game.

NINE INNINGS OF BRILLIANT PLAYS

One of the Best Games Played This Season—A Large Crowd Present. Memphis Today.

Southern Association Standing.

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Nashville	20	14	6	.600
Evansville	20	12	8	.600
Memphis	20	12	8	.600
Atlanta	21	12	9	.571
Little Rock	19	9	10	.474
New Orleans	20	8	12	.400
Montgomery	21	7	14	.333
Chattanooga	19	5	14	.263

National League Standing.

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Cincinnati	26	18	8	.692
Pittsburg	25	17	8	.680
Chicago	27	19	8	.696
Philadelphia	21	19	10	.667
Boston	21	12	9	.571
New York	22	18	10	.545
Baltimore	19	10	9	.526
Philadelphia	23	11	12	.522
St. Louis	27	17	10	.593
Brooklyn	23	7	16	.391
Washington	23	7	16	.391
Louisville	22	5	17	.227

Today the teams change around, and will line up as follows:

Memphis at Atlanta.
New Orleans at Chattanooga.
Little Rock at Nashville.
Montgomery at Evansville.

Sensational plays figured in that game of baseball at the park yesterday afternoon, upon which more than 1,000 fans gazed.

And almost wonderful was the termination of the game.

It was one of those games of ball that are played only about once in a half-dozen seasons in any league or association—a game that leaves behind it recollections that are pleasant to some, but very unpleasant to others.

Should the Southern Association last 100 years, and there is no reason to think that it will not be here as long as baseball is the national sport, the people of Atlanta will never see a game in which expectancy, uncertainty, surprise, good work and, to many, disappointment entered more fully than in that of yesterday.

It was a fearless, daring fight, a fight taking on many features of desperation, a fight in which every member of both teams took a most active and energetic part from start to finish and in which none of them showed the white feather at any time.

Atlanta's game it was up to the ninth inning's opening and when that inning closed there should have been no chance.

But it was the unexpected that comes more in baseball than in anything else, and it came to Manager Knowles and his men and the admirers of the team at the most unexpected time.

Naturally both managers wanted the game, and especially anxious was Manager Knowles to capture it, and the capture meant an advance movement in the march toward the top of the line. He knew the people of Atlanta when he put the game in his hands to get them to play, and placed his team for the work of the series. That kid Wood was presented in the box and as he gazed at Billy York, that hard-hitting outfielder who has more friends in the south than any other ball player, Wood appeared so cool that many thought he had just stepped out of an ice box.

Braun, the silver-haired pitcher of the New Orleans team, was the presentation Manager Powell made. It was Braun who went in the box for the New Orleans and was known to come out of the box in the first inning, and when the Atlanta lovers of the game saw him fix for the start there were many who wanted to wager that Braun—"Silver" Braun—would not be in the box in the second inning.

Luckily for that class of the fans, however, it was not a pay day with most of them and none of the wagers offered were taken.

At the tap of the bell the visitors took the field and as they trotted out Delaney picked a rubber from the pack and walked to the rubber. It had been some day since Delaney came to the plate first and the appearance of his face at that point informed the spectators that Manager Knowles had made another change in his batting order. Delaney is one of the most popular members of the team and as he toed the plate he was given quite a reception by the bleachers, a reception in which the grand stand joined liberally. It was a short wait Delaney had before he found one to suit him, and that one he sent right to the plate.

Manager Knowles had a very good chance to make the first put out of the game, but he fumbled the ball in his great anxiety to be quick and Delaney went to first all right. Knowles made a great effort to sacrifice him to second, but the new rules worked against him and he went out on three strikes, but as he did Delaney stole second nicely and started a prance for third, which he stole while Armstrong was facing Braun. Armstrong flew out to York and the ball was so well thrown that Delaney was pinned to third. Friel got his base on ball in while Delaney was running for one sole second, where he died Delaney dying with him nine feet away, as Goodenough was put out at first, McCormick taking a part in the death.

Just then Wood gave that frost to Billy

York and Billy sent a weak one to Delaney, who handed it to Knowles before that New Orleans crack base runner, who hits left-handed, had turned around to start his run for the initial bag. Powell thumped the next ball and it went right to Knowles. It was the second ball Wood had handled during the game and as he sent the third ball across the plate Dowle met it, but Dowle's drive was right to Delaney and again Delaney sent the ball to Knowles and that one went out.

Three balls only had been sent from the pitcher's hand and those balls were so cleverly handled that three men went out, and the large crowd went wild over the wood.

Braun settled in his shoes for good steady work when he went into the box for the second inning, and gave Hornung one which went to Dowle, who threw Hornung out at first. McDade sent the one which suited him up in the air and it fell into Gonding's hands. Smitz toed the plate when there were two men out and got a beautiful two-bagger, stole third and came home on Honeycutt's error, by which Wood reached first.

It was the first run and the first hit of the game, and the bleachers, the people on roister's row and the grand stand made apparent their appreciation of the work.

So steady was Wood's pitching and so good his support that New Orleans' second that only three men had a chance to pick up the bat. Stafford, the heavy hitter of the team and the man who won the game finally for New Orleans, went out at first, Wood making the assist while McCormick, who drove in the winning run, struck out, and Nie died at Knowles's hands.

The playing was short, quick, active and pleasing and the spectators showed that it was to their liking.

Only three Atlantians toed the plate in the third and it was due to the faultless, magnificent work of the visitors that no more came up.

One better New Orleans had in her half of that inning, but it was due to the fact that Clark, the umpire, erroneously gave Braun his base on balls.

In the fourth was four up for Atlanta and three up for New Orleans, but nothing was accomplished except Braun's presentation of a base to Hornung.

A strike out and two fly outs told Atlanta's turn at the bat in the fifth, while in that inning New Orleans got its first hit and that was a single by McCormick, who was forced out at second by Nie. The next two men went out in quick order and the inning was a thing of the past.

A heavy lick on the head that Braun gave Goodenough in the sixth, a hit that would have killed most men, wrote the story of Atlanta's sixth, while a single by Braun told what New Orleans did in that inning.

Just three men made faces at the opposing pitcher in the seventh and nothing was accomplished.

A single by Knowles, a sacrifice by Armstrong and a stolen base by Knowles was all that Atlanta could do in the eighth.

New Orleans did less, but in that inning every one of the three men went out to Goodenough in center.

The ninth opened with the score one to nothing and Goodenough stepped to the rubber. He had not made a hit and the crowd called upon him for a hit. He responded and gave up a nice single and was sent to third by Hornung's double. McCormick got first on Hornung's double and the bags were full without a man out. It looked like Atlanta would add another run, but not more. Smitz came along and flew out to McCormick. Then Wood came up. He was anxious to do something and drove at every ball that came. Four times, and then were the four first balls, he made fouls over the grand stand. The next two he hit at angles and reached strikes against him. Then there was an answer two men out with the bases full. Delaney toed the plate and flew out to Goodenough in center.

With Pete Browning and Dan Brothers added to their team, the Louvilles will greatly improve their batting strength.

Lachance and Anderson, the two youngsters on the Brooklyn team, are putting up the best game of any men on the team.

Catcher Arthur Twiney has been released by St. Louis. His health has been as bad as to prevent his playing at all this season.

Jack Stivens and Tom McCarthy, of Boston, got into a brawl at Louisville. Manager Seely says he is going to make the offending one suffer.

Billy Hart has pitched three full games for the Pittsburgh this season and he showed up well in every game, only six hits being scored against him.

Heming, Baltimore's star twirler, has done great work with the stick. Out of fifteen times at bat he has made nine hits, with an average of .600.

Judge James Griggs, of the Patata circuit, was among those who watched the game yesterday and was more than pleased with it.

Chief Jones, of the Macon fire department, sat on the same row in the roister's line with Davy Jones, postmaster of Macon, during the game.

Mr. Bridges Smith, clerk of the city council of Macon and one of the best known newspaper men in the south, was present at the game and came away happy.

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Mr. Robert Collins, an ex-member of the Macon council and at one time treasurer of the Macon baseball team, had a seat in the directors' box yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Dave Witolski, one of the greatest baseball fans on earth, whose home was in Macon, saw the game, and is of the opinion that the Atlanta team have a mighty strong team. He thinks Knowles the best pitcher in the league.

Lieutenant Oscar J. Brown, of the United States Army, with a party of old Georgia friends, friends with whom he grew up and from whom he has been separated, since he entered the military academy, was in the grand stand and rooting for the Atlantians, but they wouldn't win out.

The Closing Day at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 22.—The fifteen days' meeting of the new Louisville Joy Club closed today. The weather was delightful, the track was fast and 5,000 spectators witnessed the closing day. The Burlington stakes was contested by the favorite, May Pinkerton. Turner got his mount off well and finished to the front, won all the way, finishing a length in front of Reprieve.

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The Closing Day at Louisville.

Atlanta

BAD FOR THE CROP.

Tennessee the Only State in Which Cotton Is Uninjured.

WEEVIL, GOLD WEATHER AND FROST

Are Said To Have Done Much Damage. Wheat in Great Demand at 3% Advance—Trade Not Professional.

New York, May 22.—The stock market today was unsettled and rather weak. Except in the cases of Distillers and Sugar, however, the pressure to sell was not marked. London evidently seems most concerned in the outcome of the Kaffir settlement, and paid but little attention to American securities, save, perhaps, to St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville and certain of the low-priced issues to a moderate extent. Local operators were generally bearish in their views because of the sharp rise in wheat and the sensational reports from the west, regarding the crop outlook. These stories were not confirmed by railroad officials here, but the fact that Juicy wheat touched 80 cents in this market seemed to be corroborated by the bears on stocks, who displayed more courage and activity than for months past. Sugar and Distillers, and in the late trading, the Grangers, were the special points of attack. Distillers was pressed for sale throughout, and important long interests liquidated. The transactions were 59,000 shares, and the stock ranged between 21% and 23%, closing at 21%, a net loss of 1% per cent. Sugar first rose 11%, but the advance brought liberal offerings for both accounts, and a decline to 11% followed. Just as the close a drive was made against the Grangers, and St. Paul fell to 66, Rock Island to 68%, Burlington and Quincy to 78% and Northwest to 84%. Northern Pacific was raised to 80%, and fell to 82%, a decline of 1% per cent. Fears of a heavy rain account for the further fluctuation in the stock. Great Northern preferred, on the other hand, jumped 5 to 10%. Manhattan was heavy and sold down 1% to 11%. During the morning hour there was some good buying of Leather and Rubber stocks on the improved outlook for trades. Cordage preferred sold at 10, the lowest price made since the reorganization of the company. The market closed weak in tone. Net changes show losses of 1/4% per cent. Distillers leading. Tobacco lost 1/4 preferred 1/2, and Great Northern preferred 5 per cent on the day.

Total sales were 290,140 shares, including 59,000 Sugar and 35,000 Distillers; 25,000 were of the listed class, and 79,000 unlisted.

The bond market was stronger. Sales were \$2,500,000.

Precious metal balances: Gold, \$2,968,000; currency, \$3,723,000.

Money on call easy at 1/2% per cent; last loan at 1%, closing offered at 1%. Prime mercantile paper 3/4% per cent.

Bar silver 67¢.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1.874/25¢ per cent for sixty days, and \$1.881/25¢ per cent for demand. Post rates \$4.58/25¢; commercial bills \$4.86/25¢.

Government bonds firm. State bonds higher. Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was quiet.

London, May 22.—Bar silver 30¢d. Paris advances quote 3 per cent rents 102 francs 20 centimes for the account.

71 following are closing prices:

Am. Cotton 21 Mobile & Ohio 22

do. pref. 25 Nash. Chat. & St. L. 194

Am. Sugar Refin. 117% U. S. C. & D. 4%

do. pref. 17% N. Y. Central 101%

Am. & T. & S. F. 113 N. Y. & N. E. 42%

Baltimore & Ohio 61 Northern Western 53

Canada Pac. 114 Northern Pac. 54

Ches. & Ohio 22 Northern 54

Ches. & Alabama 73 Northern 54

C. & Q. 73 Pacific Mail 28%

Chicago & I. 73 Pacific 28%

Ind. L. & W. 61 Pacific 28%

Ind. & Pac. 219 Pacific Island 63

Ind. & Erie 124 St. Paul 63

do. 27 Silver Certificate 27%

Ed. & C. 27 Silver Certificate 27%

Ind. Central 91 T. C. L. 23%

Ind. & Erie 21 do. pref. 83

Ind. & Pac. 29 T. C. L. 23%

Lake Shore 146 Union Pac. 11%

Louis. & Nash. 156 Webster 51%

L. & N. & W. C. 114 Western 53

Manhattan Consol. 114 Western Union 53

Memphis & Char. 114 Wheeling & L. E. 53

Mich. Central 160 W. & Pac. 45

Miss. & Pac. 25%

Atlanta, Class A 103 Va. & B. & O. 22

do. do. 25 Va. & B. & O. 22

do. Cl. & M. 113 Va. & B. & O. 22

Louisiana stamped 103 Va. & B. & O. 22

do. 97 Va. & B. & O. 22

N. C. & S. 124 Va. & B. & O. 22

Tenn. new sec'd 184 Va. & B. & O. 22

Virginia 184 Va. & B. & O. 22

Ga. Trust 34 Va. & B. & O. 22

*Ex-dividend 183 Va. & B. & O. 22

Asked. Ex-interest 183 Va. & B. & O. 22

Closing Stock Review.

New York, May 22.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: The stock market was dull and irregular today with prices tending downward. There was no pressure of long stocks and rallies occurred at times, but the absence of London support and fears aroused by the persistent reports of damage to wheat and cotton caused depression.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding declined over 1 per cent on the liquidation of a large block of long stock.

Sugar, after an early firmness, ran off over 1 per cent.

Gas was fairly firm around 75¢.

Rubber was strong, and Leather com-

mon, after the advance of 1 per cent, fell back about 2 per cent.

The Grangers were fractionally lower in the afternoon, while Jersey Central was strong and Reading held steady.

Northern Pacific preferred was conspicuously weak, while Great Northern rose 4 per cent.

The market closed generally heavy under renewed bear pressure.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 25, 27 103 Atlanta 4% 104

to 20 years 103 Atlanta 4% 104

New Ga. 4% 103 Atlanta 4% 104

New Ga. 4% 103 Atlanta 4% 104

New Ga. 4% 103 Atlanta 4% 104

Cent. 75, 100, 101 116 Waterworks, etc. 100

